

*le Steels*

**THE NATIONAL**

# **Wool Grower**

VOLUME XXXVIII

JANUARY, 1948

NUMBER 1



**83rd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION and  
7th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL, INC., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
JANUARY 25 THROUGH 29, 1948**

# DENVER & OGDEN HANDLE 3,400,000 SHEEP IN 1947

Yes! DENVER again topped the Nation's Markets in 1947, both in numbers (approximately 2,000,000 head) and in price setting values. OGDEN closely followed with approximately 1,400,000 head and set top values for Idaho's and other Western lambs during the summer of 1947.

Slaughter at DENVER, despite a drop in production and receipts, approached wartime level. The location of a new lamb killing plant and wool pullery at DENVER in 1947 should break all lamb slaughter records in 1948.

The Western Producer of lambs has gained immeasurably by being able to obtain highest net values closer home. The Stock Yards at Denver and Ogden are proud of the part they have played in helping bring this about.

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**THE OGDEN UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY**

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# WHY LET THE "TAIL-ENDS" SET YOUR SHEEP PRICES?

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We appreciate the patronage from the 21 states that shipped 1,500,000 head of sheep to the Omaha market in 1947. We hope to be able to serve you better next year.



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## THE COVER

### "THIS IS THE PLACE"

1947 was Centennial Year for the State of Utah. On July 24, 1847, after 111 days on the trail from Winter Quarters (now Omaha) Nebraska, the first group of Mormon pioneers entered the Valley of Great Salt Lake through Emigration Canyon. When the carriage in which Brigham Young, the leader of the 143 men, three women and two children, had been riding, reached an elevation permitting a view of the valley, he rose and studying the scene, said: "It is enough. This is the place. Drive on."

The unveiling (July 24, 1947) of the monument commemorating this event and paying tribute to all those who played important roles in the early history of the State, was one of the features of Centennial Year.

Our cover this month gives you the west view of this striking monument as it stands at the mouth of Emigration Canyon at the foot of the magnificent Wasatch Mountains.

Fifty-six feet high and 86 feet wide, "This Is the Place" monument is constructed of granite with the figures and bas relief in bronze. Its designer, Mahonri M. Young of Ridgefield, Connecticut, is a grandson of Brigham Young and an internationally famous sculptor.

The center group at the top of the main pylon is composed of President Brigham Young (center), Heber C. Kimball (left) and Wilford Woodruff (right), prominent members of the vanguard of Mormon pioneers. (The bronze figures are 12 1/2 feet high.) At the extreme right are Fathers Escalante and Dominguez and companions, the first white men to enter what is now the State of Utah (1776), while the group at the extreme left includes General William H. Ashley and the trappers — Bridger, Smith, Provo, Jackson, Sublettes, (William and Milton) Fitzpatrick, Campbell and Glass (1824). In the lower center group are Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, also prominent members of the first pioneer company. The bas relief shows a pioneer wagon train.

The eastside view of the monument includes the Donner Reed party (1846) and statues of Christopher (Kit) Carson, Chief Washakie, General John C. Fremont, Captain B. L. E. Bonneville, Father Pierre Jean DeSmet, and Peter Skene Ogden.

Cost of the monument: \$400,000.

## THANKS TO WYOMING

Your National Secretary again sent out a plea to State Associations to remit their 1947 quotas. Receipt of funds this year has been materially below a year ago due to many factors, the main ones of which have been beyond the control of the States.

The Wyoming Wool Growers Association, however, not only fully met its 1947 quota before the end of December, but on the 24th of that month sent in \$5,000 to be applied on the 1948 quota, whatever it may be.

Our thanks to Wyoming. . . . This will improve the financial statement.

The National Wool Grower



## The Cutting Chute

### Nevada Executive Committee

Members of the Executive Committee of the recently reorganized Nevada Wool Growers Association include E. R. Marvel, Nevada president, of Battle Mountain; John Sugadi, 218 South Center Street, Reno; and W. W. Whitaker of Fallon; with Alphonso Sario, 630 Roberts Street, Reno, as alternate.

### California Man Honored

Dr. George H. Hart, director of the work in the Animal Science Division, College of Agriculture, University of California at Davis, was the 1947 man of the year for the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago. His portrait was placed in the gallery of great men in the livestock industry of that famous eating place, which selects one man a year for such honor, during the International.

### Scholarships Awarded

Orval Dillard Smith, Loyal, Oklahoma, and Mary Edna Sabin, Node, Wyoming, have each received \$200 college scholarships from the International Wool Secretariat for outstanding work in sheep raising. The awards were made at the National 4-H dinner, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, December 4th.

### American Hampshire Meeting

The 58th annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association was held in Chicago, on December 3. Mr. E. H. Street, Richfield, Utah, was elected president; and Mr. Alex Meek, Burkes Garden, Virginia, vice president. The only other change in officers was in the director from district 9, Mr. Godfrey E. Beresford, New Vernon, New Jersey, being elected.

Appropriations were made for continuing liberal special premiums for 1948 fairs and shows, also for advertising and publicity of the Hampshire sheep. Secretary reported 345 new members from 38 States, with registrations and transfers nearly equal to the year 1946, in spite of the great drop in all sheep numbers.

About 100 persons attended the annual banquet and heard Dr. Julius Nordby of the Government Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, tell of station experiments conducted over a period of years, all looking toward better sheep.

Helen Belote, Secretary

### New Form of Plant Poisoning

The University of Wyoming Experiment Station reports a plant poisoning similar to that caused by prickly lettuce, which they attribute to stunted arrow grass, a common meadow plant on partially drained saline soil. The new type of poisoning has been found only in Albany County, Wyoming.

### Wm. R. Smith & Sons at Denver And Ogden Join Producers

Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake City has announced that Wm. R. Smith & Sons at Denver and Ogden have joined their organization. Effective January 1, 1948, Andy Miller of Denver and Jerry Desmond of Ogden will handle sheep for Producers and consignments to Wm. R. Smith and Sons at those markets.

January, 1948



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More than 30,000 poles and over 12,000 miles of wire have been added to our rural telephone systems since the beginning of 1946—nearly half of this equipment being installed during the last year.

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Over 14,000 telephones were added in rural areas during 1947.

During 1948 we expect to bring telephone service to many thousands more people on farms and ranches.

**The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company**

## Two Crested Wheatgrass Varieties Compared

During a 6-year period, the standard strain of crested wheatgrass provided an annual average of 165 sheep days of grazing per acre, while the Fairway strain provided only 161 days. These facts were brought out in a study made at the Archer State Experimental Farm in Wyoming by A. L. Nelson, superintendent of the farm, and O. K. Barnes, U. S. Soil Conservation worker. The average lamb gain per acre was 100 for the standard strain and 97 pounds for the Fairway.

## New Structure for National National Meat Judging Champions

Exhibitors are assured top-notch housing and exhibition space for purebred livestock entered in the National Western Stock Show, Horse Show and Rodeo to be held in Denver, January 16 to 24, according to John T. Caine, III, show manager.

A new building to be completed before show time will provide box stalls for 60 to 70 quarter horses and palominos, and space for many other livestock animals in addition. Consequently, no purebred livestock will need to be housed in tents—as was sometimes necessary during war years.

Show Manager Caine stressed that the new building will provide plenty of space to allow spectators an excellent view of the animals on exhibit. Aisles will be a full 12 feet wide, and exhibition stalls will be so labeled that spectators can readily see "Who's Who" among the animal blue-bloods.

## Grain Exports

During the five-month period (July to November) this year, the United States exported 7,281,000 long tons (281,155,000 bushels) of grain as compared to 3,665,000 long tons (143,390,000 bushels) in the same months in 1946, when the maritime strike retarded shipments.

## Advocates Mass Production In Sheep Industry

"Why not put mass production to work for the sheepman?" asks Alexander Johnston of the University of Wyoming. Range sheepmen, by banding into group associations, Johnston believes, can specialize more effectively and can work toward uniform lamb and wool production with a resulting increase in profit. He suggests that such associations should include as a minimum unit 25,000 breeding ewes.

## Woolens for Princess Elizabeth

The wool growers of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa gave Princess Elizabeth a wedding present of furnishing fabrics made from Commonwealth wools for her new homes.

From numerous patterns which the International Wool Secretariat submitted to her on their behalf, Princess Elizabeth chose three all-wool damasks, one in apple green, one in fawn and one in gray-green. Also in the collection is a length of hand-woven wool furnishing fabric in natural stone color, with a silver tinsel thread woven into the design.

The Welsh Textile Manufacturers' Association gave the Princess a length of a

blue and white diamond weave of pure Welsh wool, also for upholstery.  
—International Wool Secretariat

### National Meat Judging Champions

From the Ohio State University came the winners of the intercollegiate meat judging contest sponsored at the International Livestock Exposition (November 29-December 6) by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. They chalked up a score of 2416 points out of a possible 2700. For their victory they were awarded a trophy which must be won three times by an institution to become its permanent property. The Oklahoma A. & M. College was only 19 points below the winning team, and the Iowa State College was only one point below the Oklahoma team. No western colleges took part in the contest, with the exception of the South Dakota State College.

### Meat Display at International

A parade of some 60 meat cuts on a 40-foot endless conveyor showed the progress of the development in meat cuts at the 1947 International Livestock Exposition (November 29-December 6). It was part of the exhibit of the National Livestock and Meat Board.

Also featured were the less demanded meat cuts.

### Value of Meat in the Child's Diet

The results of a 14-month study on the value of meat in the child's diet were significantly displayed in exhibit form at the International Live Stock Exposition (November 29 - December 6) by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

In this study, conducted by Dr. Pauline Beery Mack, children of two orphanages received diets which included meat, milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables and cereals. One group, however, received ten servings of meat per week and the other group only two servings. The latter group was given peas, beans and cereals in amounts calculated to take the place of the eight servings they did not receive.

Physical examinations at the close of the study showed that the group receiving ten servings of meat per week had better growth, sturdier bones, a better skin condition, better blood tests, greater resistance to infection and were superior in other respects. The extra meat made the difference.

### Hybrid Cattle

"In livestock production we are just beginning to use the principle of hybrid vigor, so successful in plant breeding," Secretary Anderson of the Department of Agriculture declared in the Family Hour broadcast of Sunday, December 7. "Farmers are beginning commercial production of hybrid hogs that bear larger litters, take quicker and cheaper gains and produce a larger percentage of bacon and chops. Hybrid chickens and cattle may come next."

### Krug Resignation Rumored

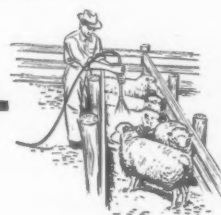
That Secretary Krug of the Interior Department will resign during 1948 is reported but without confirmation. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming is said to be the President's first choice for the position. It is considered doubtful that Senator O'Mahoney would accept, and that Oscar L. Chapman, at present Under Secretary of the Interior would be elevated.



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## New Assistant Chief Counsel, B. L. M.

James A. Lanigan, with the Interior Department since 1941, has been appointed by Secretary Krug as assistant chief counsel in the Bureau of Land Management. Reports to the effect that Mr. Lanigan was made assistant chief of the Bureau of Land Management to fill the vacancy left when J. D. Wolfsohn resigned last spring are not correct, according to information received at the Salt Lake office of the Bureau.

## Farrington Leaves Department of Agriculture

Carl C. Farrington, assistant administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and vice president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resigned to enter private business. His resignation became effective December 27, and his duties are temporarily being handled by Jesse B. Gilmer, P. M. A. administrator, and Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator.

## New Farm Bureau Head

Allan B. Kline, 52-year-old stockman of Des Moines, Iowa, was elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago on December 18. He succeeds Edward A. O'Neal, who had previously announced his desire to withdraw from the position after a 16-year incumbency.

The Federation also went on record as favoring continuation of a Government price support program on a scale varying from 60 to 90 percent of parity "in accordance with the importance and peculiar conditions of the commodity and its supply and price position."

## New Officers of American Society of Animal Production

Elected to head the American Society of Animal Production at its annual meeting in Chicago the last week in November was Paul Gerlaugh, chief of the Animal Industry Department of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster. W. G. Kammlade, professor of animal husbandry at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, was named vice president, and Dr. H. M. Briggs, associate professor of animal husbandry at the Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, is the new secretary-treasurer.

## Idaho Man, Chairman of I.C.C.

William Erwin Lee of Idaho was elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission at a recent meeting of that body. This position is rotated each year among the eleven commissioners. Under the seniority rule which is usually followed, Commissioner J. Monroe Johnson would have succeeded Clyde B. Aitchison, chairman during 1947. Because he is a director of the Office of Defense Transportation which is still active, Mr. Johnson asked to be passed over.

A native of North Carolina, Commissioner Lee has spent most of his life in Idaho and was chief justice of the Idaho Supreme Court when President Hoover appointed him to the I.C.C. in January, 1930.

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VOL. XXXVIII

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**JANUARY 1948**

509 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones } Editors  
Irene Young }

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower



# *The President's Message*

*A*NOTHER year has passed into history, we are entering 1948. In the year just ended, much good was done, yet much remains to be accomplished. We face the New Year not with complacency, but with renewed confidence and courage.

Never before has the importance of the Sheep Growing Industry been more fully appreciated by some, yet less understood by others. Today thinking people realize the vital need for food and clothing. Our own sheep population is dangerously low. This source of meat and fiber must be preserved.

We have survived the rigors of war; we have struggled through the first two years of readjustment. Now we face a world of confusion both at home and abroad. Only sound thinking and careful planning, coupled with the closest cooperation, can make the future more secure.

Our Industry is essential and strategic, both in war and in peace. Only by the wisest use of ALL our natural resources—a use firmly based on a sound, long-range agricultural program—can we contribute best to the future growth and happiness of our great Nation. The growers of wool and lambs will do their share.

Let me thank the local and State Associations, the National Association and their individual members; also our own Official Staff for their splendid work and hearty support. I wish especially to thank the many individuals in public life, both in and out of Congress, for their understanding and their earnest efforts in our behalf.

To all, I wish a Happy New Year, plus good health, happiness and many things good.

Sylvan J. Pauly, President

National Wool Growers Association

# Controls And The Industry

**C**ERTAINLY the memories of the American people are extremely short. Less than a year and a half ago the American public was overwhelmingly opposed to meat rationing and price control because of black markets and the ineffectiveness of the operations of the O.P.A.

Today, the cry of the present Administration is for blanket authority to initiate stringent controls. They must know controls will not work when there is little appeal to patriotism. What can the excuse be for ration and price controls on meat when the per capita consumption of meat is the highest in 40 years, and consumers, because of purchasing power, fix the price of meat?

There is only one answer, and that is politics. Each political party is trying to place the blame for higher prices on the other, regardless of the effect of price and ration control upon basic industries.

Half-finished livestock are going to market, largely because of the confusion and uncertainty of the future. Slaughter is the heaviest on record. Rationing and price control would merely mean a return to black markets, the extent of which cannot be imagined. As a result the American people are on the way to "eating themselves out of meat" and when that occurs there will arise a real cry from the public for controls, all as a result of political chicanery.

The problem admittedly is immense, but the political implications are not worth the price in cost and confusion to the livestock industry. Everyone should urge his Congressman to view the problem from the standpoint of the good of the country as a whole.

The opposition to controls is not selfishness on the part of the livestock industry. Controls mean black markets; black markets mean that only those with more money than the other fellow gets the meat. As it is now, everyone can have meat at reasonable prices if they are willing to forego the highest priced cuts and accept the cuts in less demand and consequently lower priced, but which are just as nutritious.

Few object to assisting starving people in foreign countries when this assistance is properly given. These pro-

grams must be carefully administered as far as supplies in this country are concerned. It is impossible to continue to give our resources away—particularly the basic raw materials—and not affect our standard of living. As long as demand for food is so high and domestic purchasing power, coupled with Government purchases, is so great, little relief is in sight. Price and rationing control will not remedy the situation.

There is only one sound remedy and that is increased production here and abroad. Government should do everything possible to encourage production and not make a political "football" out of the basic industries.

## Education on Lamb

For many years a feeble effort has been made by your Association on improving the demand for lamb and extolling its particular qualities. Good work has been done by the National Live Stock and Meat Board on meat education, but it has always been felt by many that lamb education was necessary to widen the consumer demand and acquaint the public with the nutritive value of the product.

There has been much talk but little action. The Lamb Industry Committee has decided to ask the Associations to support an educational program through the schools and colleges on lamb. This work is to be carried on through the good offices of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

It is a foregone conclusion that the producers of lamb must take the initiative. A survey shows that such a program is desirable in our schools. The emphasis would be placed on those areas of the Midwest and South which consume little of the product. The idea is to widen the demand.

Even a moderate program costs money. Some of the central markets have been assisting in the collection of 75 cents per car on sheep and lambs for this work.

The Denver Union Stock Yards has made the collection since 1938 and was the only supporter for many years. Ogden started making the collection in 1942. San Antonio and Ft. Worth

started last year, with Omaha and Kansas City assisting.

Effort has again been made with all of the markets. Special emphasis is being placed on all interests buying fat and feeder lambs direct. We are asking the support of all producers to see that this deduction is made.

Even at best, a very nominal sum would be raised by this system. It's a start, however, and we ask everyone to assist in getting this much-needed project under way.

J.M.J.

## The Anti-Inflation Act

**S**ENATE Joint Resolution 167, introduced by Senator Taft on December 15 to put a curb on inflation, passed the Senate three days later with a vote of 77 yeas and 10 nays and was approved by the House on December 19 with 281 yeas for and 73 against it. The President signed the measure on December 30.

By this action:

(1) The President is authorized to consult with industry, business and agriculture representatives to encourage voluntary agreements designed to hold prices in line without actual price fixing. Such agreements, which require Presidential approval, will remain in effect until March 1, 1949, and may cover allocation of transportation facilities, inventory controls, allocation of scarce commodities and regulation of speculative trading on commodity exchanges. These agreements will be made under a temporary suspension of the anti-trust laws.

(2) Export and transportation controls are extended through February 28, 1949.

(3) The Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to limit or forbid the use of grain in the manufacture of distilled or neutral spirits.

(4) The Commodity Credit Corporation is empowered to undertake the stimulation of food and feed production in non-European countries, including the use of price guarantees.

(5) Expenditure up to \$1,000,000 is authorized for an educational program to promote food conservation in this country.

# Convention Programs

## 83rd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Hotel Utah—Salt Lake City, Utah

(Tentative)

### SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1948

- 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Registration of Delegates  
2:00 p.m.—Board of Directors, American Wool Council,  
Pioneer Room (Mezzanine Floor)  
7:30 p.m.—Executive Committee Meeting, National Wool  
Growers Association, Jade Room (Mezzanine Floor).

### MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1948

- 8:30 a.m.—Registration of Delegates (Mezzanine Floor)  
9:30 a.m.—Lafayette Ballroom, Mezzanine Floor  
Music—  
Opening of Convention: Sylvan J. Pauly, Presiding  
Invocation: Reverend W. Malcolm Gwaltney, Pastor,  
First Presbyterian Church, Salt Lake City  
Address of Welcome: Honorable Herbert B. Maw,  
Governor, State of Utah  
Response to Welcome: Leonard Hay, Vice President,  
Wyoming Wool Growers Association  
Convention Session:  
R. C. Rich, Chairman  
President's Address: Sylvan J. Pauly  
"Legislative Activities": J. B. Wilson, Chairman, Leg-  
islative Committee  
Traffic Report: Charles E. Blaine, Association Com-  
merce Specialist  
Secretary's Report: J. M. Jones and E. E. Marsh  
Announcements  
2:00 p.m.—Committee Meetings  
General Resolutions: Howard Vaughn, Chairman—  
Vice President, National Wool Growers Associa-  
tion (Meet in Chairman's Room)  
Wool Marketing: Fred T. Earwood, Chairman—Past  
President, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' As-  
sociation, Presidents' Room (Mezzanine Floor)  
Lamb Marketing: J. H. Breckenridge, Chairman—  
President, Idaho Wool Growers Association  
Gold Room (Mezzanine Floor)  
Forestry Committee: Reynold Seaverson, Chairman—  
President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association  
Room C-39 (North Side, Mezzanine Floor)  
Public Lands Committee: Ralph R. Reeve, Chairman  
—Past President, Colorado Wool Growers As-  
sociation, Room C-38 (North Side, Mezzanine  
Floor)  
Predatory Animal Committee: B. H. Stringham, Chair-  
man—Past Vice President Utah Wool Growers  
Association, Room C-41 (North Side, Mezzanine  
Floor)  
Transportation Committee: Dr. H. C. Gardiner, Chair-  
man—Montana Wool Growers Association  
(Meet in Chairman's Room)

Nominating Committee: C. B. Wardlaw, Chairman—  
Past President, National Wool Growers Associa-  
tion, (Meet in Chairman's Room)

Budget Committee: H. J. Devereaux, Chairman—Vice  
President, National Wool Growers Association  
(Meet in Chairman's Room)

General Policy Committee: G. N. Winder, Chairman  
—Past President, National Wool Growers Associa-  
tion, (Meet at call of Chairman)

- 4:00 p.m.—Lamb Industry Committee Meeting: G. N.  
Winder, Chairman  
Gold Room (Mezzanine Floor)  
7:30 p.m.—SPECIAL ORGAN RECITAL, SALT LAKE  
TABERNACLE  
8:30 p.m.—ANNUAL WOOL GROWERS' FIGHTS—  
FAIRGROUNDS ARENA  
All Star Card—Jim Downing, Promoter  
Ringside Seats, \$2.40 for \$2.00 at registration desk  
(Pick up tickets before 5:00 p.m. Monday)

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1948

#### SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

#### AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL, INC.

- 9:30 a.m.—Junior Ballroom, Mezzanine Floor  
H. J. Devereaux, Presiding  
"Wool Promotion and the Council": F. E. Ackerman,  
Executive Director, American Wool Council,  
New York  
"Reaching Future Wool Consumers Through Educa-  
tion": Mrs. Gertrude Hogan, Director of Fash-  
ions, Botany Woolen Company, New York  
"The Auxiliary's Work and Program for Wool Promo-  
tion": Mrs. Delbert Chipman, President, Women's  
Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Associa-  
tion  
Action on Proposed Change in Constitution and By-  
Laws of the American Wool Council  
Adjournment  
12:30 p.m.—Luncheon and Final Meeting, Board of Direc-  
tors, American Wool Council  
Pioneer Room (Mezzanine Floor)  
7:30 p.m.—MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES, NA-  
TIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION  
COMPANY  
Pioneer Room (Mezzanine Floor)

### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1948

#### NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

- 9:30 a.m.—Lamb Session—Lafayette Ballroom, Mezzanine  
Floor  
T. C. Bacon, Chairman  
Movies: America and England



"Sheep Ranching in South Dakota"—Otto J. Wolff, Rapid City, South Dakota

"Wings After Woolies" — Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California

"Meat and the Future": Dr. Wesley Hardenbergh, President, American Meat Institute, Chicago, Ill.

"A Review of Sheep and Wool Research": Dr. J. F. Wilson, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of California, Davis, California

Action on Committee Reports:

Report of the Lamb Marketing Committee: J. H. Breckenridge, Chairman

Report of Transportation Committee: Dr. H. C. Gardner, Chairman

Report of Predatory Animal Committee: B. H. Stringham, Chairman

2:00 p.m.—Public Land Session—Lafayette Ballroom, Mezzanine Floor

John A. Reed, Chairman

"What's Ahead for Agriculture": Dr. R. R. Renne, President, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana

Action on Committee Reports:

Report of Public Lands Committee: Ralph R. Reeve, Chairman

Report of Forestry Committee: Reynold A. Seaver-son, Chairman

Report of General Resolutions Committee: Howard Vaughn, Chairman

Evening Open

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1948

9:30 a.m.—Wool Session—Lafayette Ballroom, Mezzanine Floor

Ray W. Willoughby, Chairman

"Research Relating to Sheep, Lambs and Wool": E. A. Meyer, Administrator, Research and Marketing

Act, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Marketing Wool in the West": Paul Etchepare, Wilkins & Company, Ltd., Denver, Colorado: Representing Western Wool Handlers Association

"An Eastern View of Wool Marketing": Sam Lukens, Edgehill-Lukens, Boston, Massachusetts

"Recent Developments in Wool and Textile Industry": C. J. Fawcett, National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts

Panel Discussion: Frank D. Cronin, Chief, Wool Division U. S. Department of Agriculture, the above speakers, and Association members.

Action on Committee Reports:

Report of the Wool Marketing Committee: Fred T. Earwood, Chairman

Report of the Nominating Committee: C. B. Wardlaw, Chairman

12:30 p.m.—Luncheon and Final Meeting, Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association

Presidents' Room—Mezzanine Floor

Report of the Budget Committee: H. J. Devereaux, Chairman

7:30 p.m.—BANQUET, STLYE SHOW AND DANCE—Lafayette Ballroom, Mezzanine

Presenting: "Make It Yourself With Wool," Sponsored and presented by:

THE AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL, Inc.

The Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, cooperating

General plans for the 19th annual meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association along with the schedule of social affairs are carried in the Auxiliary Section (page 40).

HOTEL RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, 509 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

Welcome  
National Wool Growers  
To Your Headquarters  
Hotel





# Tenth Annual For South Dakota

UNDER ideal weather conditions, the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association held its tenth annual convention at Belle Fourche, on December 12 and 13. Considering the serious decline in Western South Dakota's sheep population, the attendance



Secretary H. J. Devereaux (left) and President Ward H. Van Horn, Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association.

bounty system seem to be working out extremely well, with over 45,000 coyotes taken since the program was inaugurated two years ago, and over 45,000 foxes exterminated, mainly east of the Missouri River.

Jerry Sotola, assistant director of Armour's Livestock Bureau, discussed utilization of the native grasses by livestock, held the audience for about two hours at the regular meeting, and was surrounded in the lobby answering questions after the session was over.

Garvey Haydon of Armour and Company's Sheep Department previewed the lamb outlook from the angle of supply and demand.

Dr. Johnson, head veterinarian of the South Dakota State College, told of the lamb and sheep experiments being carried on in the State and discussed particularly the nutritional value of the feeds produced in South Dakota.

J. M. Jones, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, spoke on

money was remitted to the Meat Board.

An open forum was held in connection with wool and all of its phases, including tariffs, import quotas, support prices, coring methods and appraisals. It appeared from the discussion that South Dakota sheepmen are in favor of the core method of determining shrinkage and that the wool purchase program of the Government was working out fairly satisfactorily.

The Make-It-Yourself With Wool style show, sponsored by the South Dakota Women's Auxiliary and the American Wool Council, was an outstanding success. Six girls were selected as winners to compete in the National Style Show in Salt Lake City in January.

Some of the important resolutions adopted:

Favored adequate tariff protection against the importation of wool from countries with lower costs of production, and the payment of subsidies by Government only in cases of extreme necessity.

Recommended that the U. S. Department of Agriculture take wool from under the Production and Marketing Administration and give it branch status as has been done for many other commodities.

Asked that under the Research and Marketing Act, the recently approved research on sheep parasites be expanded and done at the Newell, South Dakota research station.

Authorized the deduction of 3/5 cents per head, or 75 cents per car, on lambs and sheep for lamb education work and asked that deduction be made from all direct pur-



South Dakota wool growers, their wives, and friends enjoy themselves at the annual banquet.

at the convention was extremely good, with over 200 persons at the first day's session.

Many interesting discussions on the problems and work in South Dakota were held. Chief among these was a talk by Mr. Leslie Albee, representative of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, on the spreading of water on native grasses. Results obtained in this project were shown to be very important to the livestock industry and that by the proper spreading of water, definite increases in the yield were obtained.

The coyote control program and

the activities of the Lamb Industry Committee and told of the decision of the Committee to forward an educational program on lamb through the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The direct buyers of sheep and lambs were requested to deduct 3/5 cents per head or 75 cents per car for the work of the Meat Board, 25 cents to go to the general meat fund, and 50 cents to be earmarked for lamb education. By a show of hands at the convention, the growers unanimously favored the deduction for this purpose and the contract buyers expressed their willingness to see that the deduction was made and that the



Some good association backers: Left to right, John Widdoss and Harry Bomford, past presidents of the association, and Wayne George.

chases of lambs as well as at the central market.

Recommended that the 28-36 hour shipping law remain as it now stands.

Supported the Bureau of Animal Industry's recommendations in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease.

Present officers were re-elected for the following year: Ward H. Van Horn, president; Joe Trotter, vice president; and H. J. Devereaux, secretary.

J.M.J.



New Texas officers: Left to right, Jake Mayfield, Juno, second vice president; Sayers Farmer, Junction, first vice president; and President Clayton Puckett of Fort Stockton.



Left to right, Bryan Hunt of Sonora, outgoing president; Secretary Vestel Askew, who is leaving the association to join Armour and Company; Clayton Puckett, the new president.

## Texans Convene At El Paso

THE city of El Paso, from the Mayor on down, did a splendid job of entertaining delegates to the 32nd annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, on December 1 to 3. Even the weather cooperated; at least it seemed delightfully mild to a Northerner.

### Speakers Maintain Interest

An outstanding array of talented speakers maintained good attendance throughout the general convention sessions. Jesse B. Gilmer, president, Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C., gave a carefully prepared report on matters of general interest with regard to the wool market, including prospective supply of domestic wool for 1948 based on the present sheep population. Sylvan J. Pauly, president, National Wool Growers Association, ably presented the current functions of the National and told of his recent testimony in behalf of the sheep industry before the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture and Forestry. The need for growers to support the important work which the State and National wool growers associations are carrying on to improve the industry, was also emphasized by Mr. Pauly. Coke Stevenson, former Governor of Texas and also an able speaker, praised the work of the Texas Association and said it had removed many hobbles from the industry. Edwin E. Marsh, assistant secretary, National

Wool Growers Association, urged growers to give their industry a "new look" and consider the favorable prospects of 1948. He also discussed important promotional and legislative work ahead for the National Association.

Other speakers who covered a variety of constructive topics included Dr. H. H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Sam C. Lukens, Edgehill & Lukens, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts; Ralph S. Trigg, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Chancellor Weymouth, president, Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, Amarillo, Texas; M. J. Cook, head, Packers and Stockyards Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Wallace Dameron, head, Texas Ranch experiment Station, Sonora, Texas; and J. F. Lakey, Head, Food & Drugs Division, State Health Department, Austin, Texas.

### Dues Increase

Association members in their business session voted to increase their membership dues to 25 cents per bag of wool or mohair, with the proviso that not less than 5 cents of this amount be set aside for wool and mohair promotion. This constructive action will provide more funds to do a larger job

of promotion and protection for the sheep industry of Texas.

### New Officers

Clayton Puckett, Ft. Stockton, was elevated to the presidency of the association succeeding Bryan Hunt, Sonora. He will be assisted by Sayers Farmer, Junction, and J. C. (Jake) Mayfield, Juno, new first and second vice presidents respectively.

### Secretary Askew Resigns

At the final directors' meeting Vestel Askew tendered his resignation as secretary of the Texas Association, effective February 1, 1948. He is resigning to accept a position on the public relations staff of Armour and Company. He will make his home in Sonora, Texas. Askew has capably served the Texas Association for six years. He expressed his appreciation for the cooperation and friendship of growers during his tenure of office and said his only reason for leaving was because of the opportunities which his new work offers.

### Convention Entertainment

High point of the convention hospitality was the excellent entertainment on the evening of December 2, a cocktail dinner party at the El Paso Chamber of Commerce followed by a dance in the Hotel Paso Del Norte.

## Resolutions adopted by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association:

Ask Texas Congressmen and federal agency charged with distribution of funds for predatory animal control to see that Texas receives adequate amounts of money to properly handle this work.

Urge owners of cattle ranches adjoining sheep and goat ranches to cooperate and assist sheep and goat ranchers in eradication of predators.

Commend Texas legislature for enactment of law permitting killing of javelina hogs in counties where they have been doing considerable damage to sheep and goats.

Urge National Park Service not to permit Big Bend National Park to become a breeding ground for predators; urge that ranchers be granted right, when following trail of predators, to pursue them into Park area; and strongly urge Park authorities not to import and turn loose predators in Park area.

Endorse and commend valuable efforts of Traffic Counsel, Charles Stewart, and also endorse continued work under his direction.

Commend and endorse Soil Conservation Service and urge that Congress preserve this organization as a separate agency of the Department of Agriculture and provide adequate funds to enable it to give sufficient assistance to soil conservation districts already organized and to those which land owners will organize in the future.

Urge Texas legislature to provide adequate appropriation to expand School of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A. & M. College.

Request Congressman Fisher to introduce and press for adoption, legislation removing present maximum limit of \$50,000 on loans by Federal land banks.

Request that all agricultural agencies, both State and National, confine their activities to their particular fields, thereby expending tax monies in an efficient and proper manner.

Recommend experiment stations and research agencies of Texas A. & M. College, Texas Technological College, and Texas College of Arts and Industries be requested to expand and develop their present research into eradication of mesquite, cedar and pear.

Urge all members to report livestock thefts to the office of the Association so

that steps may be taken to prevent such thefts thereafter; commend work of Texas Rangers and urge continued maintenance of West Texas Ranger Company for livestock theft investigations.

Recommend that all trucks handling livestock be bonded and liable for any loss of livestock in transit.

Urge enactment of new law governing public auction rings and rendering plants, requiring them to keep records of all livestock received—brands, name of trucker, etc.

Recommended amendment to law governing transportation of livestock to provide that no truck driver be permitted to deliver livestock either to an open market or auction ring without written permit from the owner thereof or his agent.

Request that attorney-generals of U. S. and Texas investigate price rises in cottonseed products to ascertain whether a free market exists and whether there are violations of the anti-trust laws.

Urge that Department of Agriculture, in carrying out program of checking and decreasing spread of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, employ insofar as possible administrative and technical personnel who are familiar with the livestock business and with the customs and usage of Mexico, and urge Congress to make available sufficient funds to establish and prosecute research

into controls and permanent prevention of this disease.

Deplore recent action of State Department in cutting tariff rates on wool and mohair and petition Congress to re-establish them at their former levels. Also express opposition to Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and demand that it be repealed.

Petition Congress to abolish present parity formula in favor of modernized formula devised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and request that all costs to producer, especially labor costs, be included in calculating parity prices. Also request Congress to include lamb, wool and mohair under provisions of any future programs designed to benefit agriculture.

Request Commodity Credit Corporation to review cases of wool handlers who do not now have handlers' contracts and extend all a contract for 1947 and 1948.

Endorse program of National Lamb Industry Committee and recommend its continuation.

Oppose reinstatement of rationing and ceilings on meat and meat products.

Commend work of National Livestock and Meat Board and urge producers to contribute 50 cents per carload and urge commission firms to make these deductions.

Commend and endorse effective work of National Livestock Tax Committee and urge its continuation.

Ray Willoughby, a vice president of the National Wool Growers Association, talks over wool problems with Jesse B. Gilmer, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, at the Texas meeting.



Texas Convention Wool Committee: First row, left to right, Russell Martin, Del Rio; Jack Allison, Ft. Stockton; Fred Earwood, Sonora, chairman. Second row, R. W. Hodge, Del Rio; Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde; Abe Mayer, San Angelo; Vester Hughes, Mertzon. Third row, Bill Fields, Sonora; John T. Williams, Sanderson; Robert Cauthorn, Del Rio.



Part of the group assembled for the general convention session at El Paso.



# They Made Wool The Home Sewing News Of The Year!

THE national all-wool home-sewing contest, sponsored in the Western States by the American Wool Council and the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, will draw to a close January 29th when finalists proudly display their home-created fashions at the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City, Utah. The event will take place in the heart of the wool-growing empire. It will be the West's own show—but it will be followed with interest by readers all over the nation.

In New York City, the American Wool Council has already contacted the nation's largest news syndicate and photograph services to insure the widest coverage possible. A special photographer will be brought from Denver, Colorado, to photograph the show, and special stories concerning the event will be written for distribution to newspapers in every large city in the United States. On the day of the show, photographs will be flown to New York City for immediate use by syndicates. For months, the Council has been sending out home-sewing stories to sharpen the public's interest in such project as the all-wool contest. Enthusiasm evidenced by New York's news editors in the forthcoming contest indicates that the reading public is showing tremendous response to the subject of home sewing. The Council has taken advantage of this general interest to point out editorially that although several national home-sewing contests have been held this year, the all-wool contest is the only one that specifies the use of a particular fabric.

Nor have the women of the National Wool Growers Association been idle. Since the beginning of the contest, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Auxiliary president, has received worthy support from the Auxiliary's entire membership. Scores of meetings, miles of traveling, and innumerable promotion talks on wool and home sewing lie behind the contest's successful culmination. Previous to the State elimination contests last month, four officials representing the sponsoring organizations made a personal tour through principal States in

which pre-national finals were to be held. The officials were: Mrs. Chipman; Mrs. V. F. Houston, secretary of the Auxiliary; Mrs. Victor Stokes, wool promotion consultant; and Miss Mary North, American Wool Council representative. Primary purpose of the tour was representative attendance at State meetings in which preparation for State contests was discussed, and plans formulated for sending State winners to the national fashion show next month. During the trip, members of the group spoke on the contest regulations, home sewing in general, and the merits to be found in woolen and worsted fabric. The official tour lasted four weeks, but Mrs. Chipman continued the trip alone for several more weeks. At the same time, she assisted, through correspondence, with contest plans in States many miles away.

The American Wool Council gives high credit for the success of its contest venture to Mrs. Chipman, Mrs. Houston and Mrs. Stokes, and the hundreds of other Auxiliary members who cooperated so efficiently with the Council. Without the willingness of these women to turn their full attention to expediting the State contests, the National Fashion Show could never have been the exciting event it promises to be.

When the Council rings up the curtain on the National Fashion Show, it expects to present a spectacle that will stand as a long-remembered tribute to the sewing proficiency of the young women of the West. The contestants who model their own well-tailored fashions will be presented in all the "spot-light attention" that such a show of youthful skill and needle art deserves.

The young seamstresses who win national awards will carry home with them \$1500 in cash and approximately \$300 more in valuable prizes. The American Wool Council will present a \$400 scholarship to the fashion-creator of the outstanding suit, coat or dress, appearing in the show. Botany Mills, Inc., Forstmann Woolen Co., and S. Stroock & Co., three leading American wool manufacturers, are contributing the other prizes. Garment entries will

be judged principally on beauty of workmanship, becomingness, and wisdom in color and finish selection. States entering the contest and to be represented at the show are: Idaho, Texas, Colorado, Utah, Washington, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Oregon, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona and California.

Through coordination of effort, the American Wool Council and the women of the National Wool Growers Association have brought a worthwhile and highly educational project to the young women of the West. They have also shown, in a dignified and graphic manner, the distinctive merits of a great natural fiber, and in so doing have made wool the most important fabric in today's home sewing news.

## IN THE PICTURES

The Oregon group includes members of the official tour with corsages, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah, National Auxiliary president; Miss Mary North of the New York office of the American Wool Council; Mrs. V. F. Houston, American Fork, Utah, National Auxiliary secretary; Mrs. Victor Stokes, promotion consultant, Fillmore, Utah, and Mrs. C. D. Conrad, Mrs. John H. King, Mrs. S. S. Head, Mrs. Wayne E. Phillips, Mrs. Roscoe Brown, Mrs. Charles Lee, Mrs. A. Schroeder, Mrs. Glenn A. Wolfe, Mrs. Walter Steiger, Mrs. Clyde Ward, president of county auxiliary, Mrs. Walter Wellman, Mrs. John Hanley, Mrs. Lyman Patton, Mrs. W. H. Rohmer, Mrs. L. A. Sieg, Mrs. A. S. Boyd, Miss Wanda Elmer, Baker home economics instructor, Mrs. Josie Osborn, Mrs. Harry Spence, Mrs. Phil Fortner—all of Baker. Mrs. Lon W. Daniels and Mrs. H. B. Daniels, Keating.

In the South Dakota picture, from left to right and wearing corsages are Mrs. Harry J. Devereaux, wife of the Council President; Miss Mary North, American Wool Council; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, president of the National Auxiliary; Mrs. V. F. Houston, secretary of the National Auxiliary; and Mrs. Victor Stokes, wool promotion consultant. Others shown are members of the South Dakota Auxiliary.

Only part of the Washington women who met to consider the wool home-sewing contest are shown. Left to right are: Mrs. Nina Lung, Yakima, National Auxiliary historian; Mrs. Archie Prior, Mrs. John Hactor, Mrs. V. F. Houston and Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah, secretary and president, respectively, of the National Auxiliary; Mrs. S. O. Stewart, Mrs. Harlan Hill and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, three Washington past presidents of the National Auxiliary; and Mrs. Victor Stokes of Fillmore, Utah.

In the New York office of the American Wool Council are Executive Director F. E. Ackerman and Miss Mary North (seated) and Miss Betty Tanner and John Murphy.

Included in the California picture are Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National Auxiliary president, standing, and left to right, Miss Agnes McClellan, lecturer, Division of Home Economics, University of California; Mrs. Harold Fox, acting secretary, National Auxiliary, Lehi, Utah; Miss Ethelwyn Dodson, clothing specialist, Extension Division, University of California.





Above: Oregon Auxiliary women and representatives of the National Auxiliary and the American Wool Council meet at Baker to make plans for the sewing contest.



Above: The South Dakota Auxiliary plans for the wool sewing contest at Belle Fourche.



Right: The Washington Auxiliary group outlines final arrangements for wool home-sewing event at a luncheon meeting in Yakima.

Below: American Wool Council members plan for wide publicity of the contest event.

Below: The National Auxiliary President confers with members of the home economics and extension divisions of the University of California, through which the home-sewing contest was handled in that State.

(For names of individuals, see preceding page).





Summer range in the Fishlake National Forest, Utah.

# A Centennial of Utah's Sheep Industry

By James A. Hooper, Secretary  
Utah Wool Growers Association

UTAH as a "production plant," with sheep as the machines turning out meat and fiber during a period before the recording of history is unique and fits in well with the progress since the beginning of recorded activities and events.

## Primitive Era

Twenty thousand years ago, as the last of the ice cap melted from the North American Continent, immigrants were crossing the Bering Strait to make a home on a continent which archaeological studies reveal had never before been seen by human beings. At that time much of Utah was covered by a great fresh water lake, which has been named Lake Bonneville. The mysterious Great Salt Lake is the remnant of that body of water. Instead of sheep, camels, mastadons, and other now extinct species roamed the country.

The early people who inhabited this area, because of difficulty in procuring food, were restricted in numbers and associated themselves in small bands, but their habits and manner of living had a distinct and profound effect upon the Indians who later peopled Utah and finally upon the customs and habits of the world, particularly in the pro-

duction and feeding of meat animals. A wild grass was domesticated, and under improved conditions eventually developed into maize, the improved variety of which we now call corn. Spreading from tribe to tribe, this development in the production of grass had a revolutionary effect, naturally. The Indians of San Juan River Valley became basket weavers, and among the ruins of that period are found excellent tools for the making of baskets, and later the development of beautifully decorated cloth woven of Indian hemp, yucca, and cedar bark, from which sandals, tiny dolls, baskets, and other articles were skillfully made.

Thus primitive Utah had sown the ideas of our present meat production as well as the development of fiber for clothing.

Utah, unlike the Great Southwest and the Plains States, was not settled by explorers, adventurers, and those who sought great wealth through the conquering of new empires. The early explorers encircled the territory now called Utah to the east, the south, the west and the north, and the area remained a silent mystery. It was not until 1776 and 1777 that the Spanish fathers, Dominguez and Escalante,

seeking a shorter and more direct route between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Monterey, California, explored part of the territory. For this reason, we find no large estates, holdings or ranching outfits in Utah and the immediate vicinity. When the pioneers arrived in 1847, they found Thomas Grover grazing his livestock in the vicinity of what is now designated as Centerville, and Miles Goodyear with a Spanish-type sheep, which he had driven up over the Escalante trail from Santa Fe, at his headquarters on the Weber River near Ogden. Otherwise, little had been done since the primitive efforts of the Navajo Indians.

## Pioneer Country

Thus, one hundred years ago, Brigham Young and the early pioneers found a great empire that was well suited to the development of the sheep industry, an empire of 52,597,760 acres of land, or an area as large as Delaware, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont combined. Between altitudes ranging from 2,000 feet in Washington County to 13,498, the height of Kings Peak, are deserts, rolling hills and high mountains, with valleys extending between the mountain ranges at elevations of four and six thousand feet above sea level. It is in these valleys that farming is carried on, at least where there is sufficient precipitation or where irrigation is possible. Rainfall over the State varies from about five inches at the western border to approximately 30 inches in the Wasatch Mountains, giving an approximate annual average of 13 inches. In areas with less than this average and no irrigation, successful farming is not possible. Not only is farming made difficult by light precipitation, but altitude and topography in many sections are not conducive to crop growing.

While Utah is known as an agricultural State and is noted for its cultivated crops, as well as being a pioneer in irrigating lands, less than 3 percent is irrigated, and less than 1 percent is in dry farms with the total acreage suitable for cultivation possibly 5 percent. This leaves a vast area that must be used for other purposes than intense agriculture, and sheep raising because of its unique requirements has developed within this area.

A summary of the land tenure and land utilization in Utah is as follows:

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Januar

Tenure	Percent-	
	Acres	age
Privately-owned	9,450,000	18.0
National Forests	7,453,000	14.0
National Monuments	90,000	0.2
Indian Reservations	847,000	1.6
Coal, Mineral Reserves	7,200,000	13.0
Unreserved Public Domain		
(Includes 5,000,000 acres		
waste, absolute desert,		
bare rock, etc.)	26,872,000	51.0
Other classifications	685,760	1.2

Total Land Area		
of State	52,597,760	100.0

Utilization	Percent-	
	Acres	age
Irrigation Land	1,371,000	2.6
Dry-farmed Land	500,000	1.0
National Forest		
(mostly used for		
grazing)	7,453,000	14.0
Privately-owned		
grazing land	7,532,600	14.5
Coal and Mineral		
Reserves		
(largely grazed)	7,200,000	13.7
Public Domain		
(largely grazed)	26,872,000	51.0
Waste Land (desert,		
bare rock, etc.)	5,000,000	9.5

Total Used for		
Grazing Land	44,057,600	83.7

It is significant that through the ages civilization has been marked by the presence of sheep. Through the earliest sagas, the Bible, and every record of civilized man is a constant romance of sheep development. There is the story



Sheep grazing at the head of Ephraim Canyon on the Skyline Drive, Manti National Forest.



Temporary watering place in Upper Skull Valley, Bonneville Grazing District.



Winter range country in Western Millard County. Forage consists primarily of winterfat, rabbitbrush and black sage.

of Abel offering the first of his flocks to the Lord in sacrifice, of the admonishment of Noah to take two of every kind into the Ark, of Moses tending his sheep when the Lord appeared to him in the burning bush, and of the lowly shepherds watching the flocks in the hills of Judea when the Star of Bethlehem revealed to them the Savior in the humble livestock manger. With the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock were sheep. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison from about 1800 to 1820, imported pure breeds and inaugurated the first general program of sheep improvement. It is fitting that the migration of the Utah pioneers should also reveal the necessity of sheep husbandry.

This brings us to the real beginning of the sheep industry in the State of Utah, and the historic trek of the Mormons across the great plains from the





Rambouillet flocks have made Utah famous. "Old 62," the ram shown above, made a national record, still unbeaten, when John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, sold it in the 1918 National Ram Sale, to C. N. Stillman of Sigurd, Utah. William Millar, fitter for the Seely outfit, is holding the ram.

Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, a wild and rugged country. In September 1847, history tells us, a widowed woman by the name of Murdock arrived in the pioneer camps with three sheep. During the same year a small band of Mexican or Spanish-type sheep was imported by the Mormons. With the original pioneers in 1847 there were entrusted 358 sheep. Captain Brown also negotiated for the purchase of certain livestock from Miles Goodyear and among these livestock were 12 head of sheep.

Brigham Young had realized from the outset the necessity of livestock in the development of a new empire. In a message dated December 23, 1847, after telling the pioneers about to leave Winter Quarters, Nebraska, of the new settlement on Great Salt Lake, he advised them as follows:

"Bring with you all kinds of choice seeds of grain, vegetables and fruits, shrubbery, trees and vines, also the best stock of beasts, birds or fowl of every kind, also the best tools and machinery for spinning, or weaving or dressing cotton, wool, flax or silk or models and description of the same, and the same in relation to all kinds of farming utensils and husbandry, such as corn shellers, grain thrashers and cleaners, smut machines, mills, etc."

Through this exhortation and the assembling of the various small bands of

sheep, the nucleus of a great industry was laid.

The Mormons had hardly started to build their homes when the greatest gold rush in American history caused Utah to become a heavily traveled route to California and, while at times it was difficult to keep the pioneers from following the "golden path" to California, this boom was of great value to the agricultural industry, including sheep, in the Territory of Utah. Many weary gold seekers becoming impatient and badly worn, often short of food for themselves as well as their animals, were very willing to sell their animals at a bargain price for enough supplies to carry them on to the gold fields of California. In this manner many favorable additions of importance were made to the sheep industry of Utah. For example, a band of sheep moving from Missouri to California by chance were resting near Lehi when a long and unusually cold winter compelled the owner to sell many of them to Lehi farmers. Thus the number of sheep increased, and because of natural conditions and with a greater production of gross wealth for forage consumed, sheep were found grazing where other animals had previously been kept.

As stated, Utah was being settled by a different class of people with different ideas and purposes than other areas. By 1856 Utah had a population of 25,000

people but was denied statehood. Under the leadership of Brigham Young groups were called especially to make settlements near mountain streams which would afford natural irrigation. Brigham, Wellsville and Willard on the north, Parowan, Cedar City, Harmony, Kanab on the south and other outstanding communities were established through the sending of selected persons to these remote places. As a result large organized profit outfits were in the minority, while families and groups developed the sheep industry that they might maintain a satisfactory livelihood.

By 1870 sheep were being brought into the State in numbers—the Spanish Merino from California and Ohio and the long-wooled animals from Canada and Kentucky. In 1867 the sheep population was approximately 167,000, and by 1883, it had reached 450,000. Sheep numbers continued to grow and in 1894 there were 2,214,000 head. In 1901 there were 2,882,000 head, which is probably near the all-time peak for sheep numbers in the State, the average 1930-1939 being 2,692,000 head. Because of a generally considered unfavorable and uncertain condition, sheep numbers have been reduced to 1,646,000 as of January 1, 1947. This figure will be further reduced on January 1, 1948.

An examination of the land tenure and utilization speaks loudly the reason for the importance of sheep in the State of Utah. Approximately 2,000,000 acres of land representing less than 4 percent of the area is in cultivation, leaving approximately 96 percent of the surface area of the State dependent on some other form of agriculture which does not require intense cultivation. Of this area 14 percent is privately owned grazing land, 14 percent is administered as national forests under the U. S. Forest Service, and 51 percent, or approximately 26,872,000 acres, is in the public domain, administered chiefly by the U. S. Grazing Service, and largely winter grazing land. The very characteristics of the State and its ownership have made the sheep industry the most important division of agriculture. The early settlers recognized this importance and a Territorial Legislature made sheep exempt from taxation.

Transportation and distribution difficulties during the early period when Utah was being settled and the gold rush was on the Pacific Coast magni-

(Continued on page 53)



# Lamb Feeders In Session

THE Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders held their annual meeting in Denver on December 15, at which time they expressed their opposition to price and rationing controls, mainly because of the fact that controls of this nature will not work. The fact that smaller numbers of lambs are on feed this year—the lowest number for the past 18 years—and the fact that incomes are at an all time high were the main reasons for this decision. It was felt that controls would injure the consumer, because the meat would again return to the black market and further liquidation would take place in the livestock industry.

Fred J. Beier of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated that approximately 4,900,000 lambs were on feed at the present time and that the Corn Belt was short approximately one million head. He stated that five States—Nebraska, Colorado, Arizona, California and Utah—had more lambs on feed this year than last and that there were approximately 250,000 head on wheat in Kansas. This year there are only about 430,000 head on wheat in this country as compared with one million last year. There are approximately 1,700,000 fewer lambs and about the same decrease in the stock sheep in the Western States and Texas, Mr. Beier reported. It was his opinion that many of the ewe lambs have again gone to slaughter.

Aled P. Davies of the American Meat Institute was one of the main speakers at the annual meeting. He discussed the supply and demand situation, indicating that in his opinion a tremendous price pressure would be evident in the early spring and summer, and that there would be considerable agitation for mandatory price controls.

Lloyd N. Case, former secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, explained the tax problem confronting Colorado and said that unless Colorado adjusted its tax structure, the State could expect little, if any, new business enterprises to enter the State.

The Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders went on record in opposition to the Government reparations case against the railroads, in which the Government



Officials of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association: Left to right, Charles P. Warren, Ft. Collins, Colorado, treasurer; Paul Blood, Morrell, Nebraska, newly elected vice president; Harry Farr, Greeley, Colorado, association director on National Live Stock and Meat Board; Clyde Barkley, Ft. Morgan, Colorado, newly elected president; Elmer J. Wagner, Lamar, Colorado, retiring president; W. D. Farr, Greeley, Colorado, secretary. Extreme right, Aled P. Davies of the American Meat Institute, principal speaker at the feeders' meeting.

is attempting to collect from the railroads what they term to be overcharges on freight hauled. The main reason for the decision of the feeders was that if reparations were made, these costs would have to be borne by shippers and they felt that present and prospective freight rates were already high.

Clyde Barkley, Fort Morgan, Colo-

rado, succeeded Elmer J. Wagner of Lamar as president of the Association. Paul Blood, Morrell, Nebraska, was elected vice president. W. D. Farr, Greeley, Colorado, and Charles P. Warren, Fort Collins, Colorado, were retained as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

J.M.J.

## Public Land Use

The Stockmen's Point of View Broadcast By Radford Hall, American National Livestock Association

RADFORD HALL, assistant to Executive Secretary Mollin of the American National Livestock Association, was guest speaker on Journeys Behind the News, a broadcast sponsored by the Social Science Foundation of the University of Denver in cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Radio Council, on December 1.

Under the head, "Problems of the Livestock Industry," Hall put out over the air waves the facts about the stockmen's use of Government lands for grazing and the increasing difficulties confronting them in that use.

Opportunity to present the stockmen's point of view was given Hall as the result of protests made by the American National and the National Wool Growers Association against misleading statements made by Dr. Alfred Crofts of the Denver University on an earlier Journeys Behind the News program (N.W.G., Dec. 1947, p. 13).

Dr. Crofts presented Hall as his guest

speaker, and Hall opened his defense of the stockmen with:

"Grass is the most important natural resource this country possesses. It has been estimated that more than 58 percent of the land acres of the United States is in grass. The only way that this great national resource can be converted into wealth is through grazing by livestock and, here in the West where a much smaller percentage of the land is arable than in the East, the importance of the livestock industry in the economy of the entire area increases in proportion to the decline in acreage of arable lands."

Citing the cash income derived from the livestock business in the Intermountain area, Hall declared: "The livestock industry has done its part in the development of the area and in creating new wealth—not only for its own benefit but for the benefit of the community at large. Many individuals are di-

(Continued on page 54)

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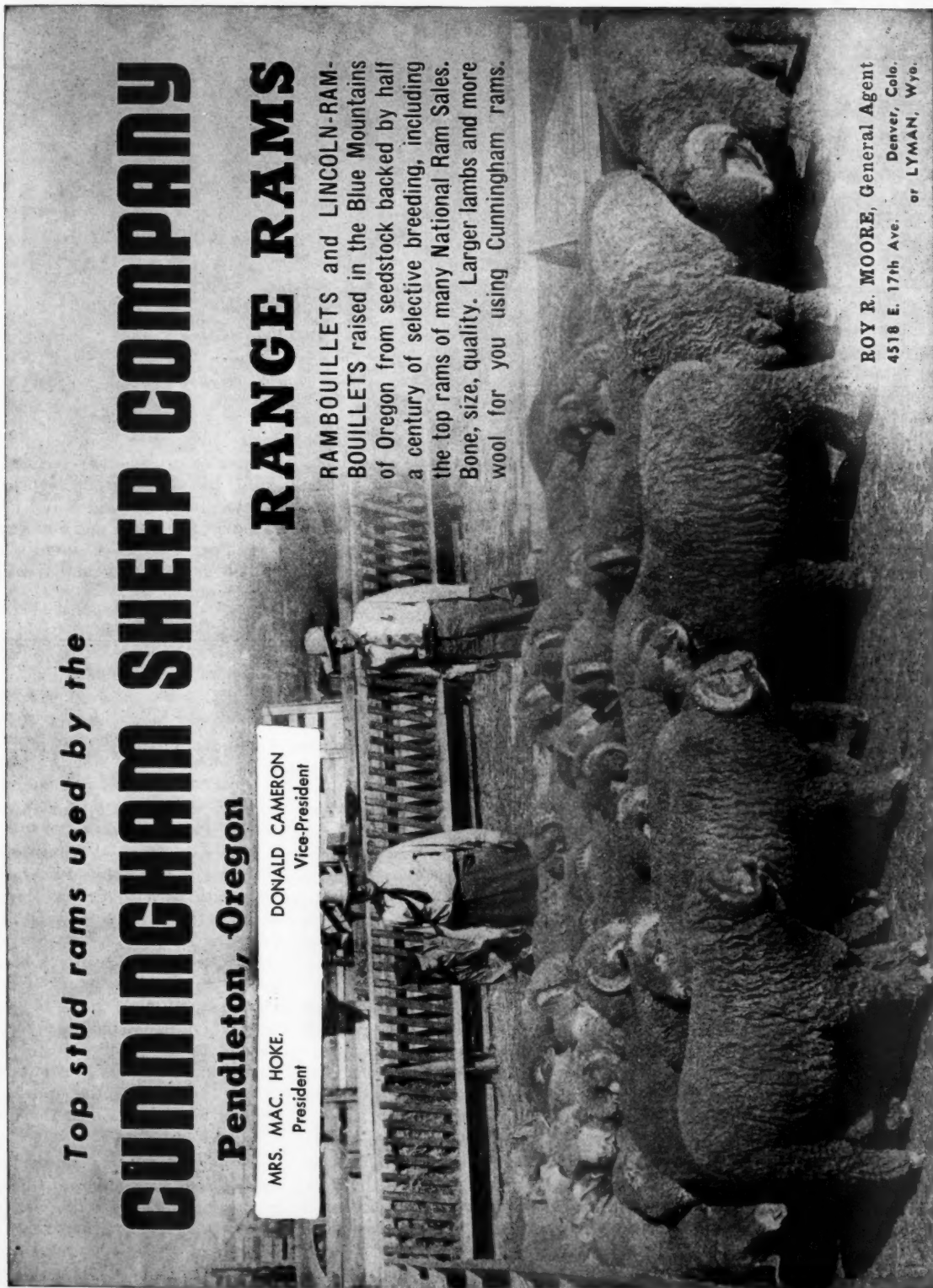
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# High Producing Rams Important

By Elroy M. Pohle, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Dubois, Idaho\*

THE selection of high-producing rams is of paramount importance to sheep breeders, for it is to the ram we shall have to look for improvement in high-producing flocks. A ram should be considered more than 50 percent of a flock from an improvement standpoint when his inheritance for production is superior to the flock.

The wool-production potential of a ram refers to the ram's ability to transmit production to his offspring and it does not refer to his own production. For instance, a ram which produces 18 pounds of wool in the grease may not have the ability to raise production in his offspring beyond 10 pounds of wool under range conditions when mated to ewes that produce an average of 10 pounds. This is in practice very apparent because many rams that produce even more than 18 pounds of wool are unable to effect an increase in wool production in their offspring when mated to relatively high-producing ewes.

It has been determined statistically that a ram which has a production potential of 12 pounds of wool in the grease, although he may himself produce much more, will, when mated to ewes that produce an average of 10 pounds of wool, increase production in the offspring the first generation to 10.56 pounds. If a ram of similar inheritance for production is mated to the improved offspring, the production will go up to 10.96 pounds in the second generation, 11.25 pounds in the third generation, etc., thus showing that improvement is slow in high-producing flocks, but also that it is possible. As an example, the fine-wool rams in the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory flock produced 5.1 pounds more grease wool and 2 pounds more clean wool than did the ewes, and, to keep up the improvement in production, constant selection and matings must be carefully controlled. Dairymen have long realized this fact about breeding for improved production and consequently

they have made great strides in production performance.

The amount of clean wool produced is of vital importance in a wool improvement effort. In the accompanying table are enumerated the grease-fleece weights, clean-fleece weights and the percentage clean yield by grade for 4 years from 1942-45 for the stud and reserve rams two years of age and older at this station.

The fleeces were produced at the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory and U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho, under average range conditions. The rams used for breeding received grain during the breeding season only. All fleeces were shorn about the first of June each year and were of 12-months' growth. The fleeces were weighed, graded and sacked by grade at the time of shearing. The wool was scoured by a commercial wool scouring firm on the eastern seaboard and the usual mill sorts were made in each grade lot and these, plus the proportionate amounts of tags, were weighted in all averages.

The average grease fleece weight for the Fine Staple Combing grade was approximately 16 pounds and a clean fleece weight of 7.1 pounds with an

average staple length of 3¼ inches. The Half-Blood fleeces averaged 16.6 pounds of grease wool and 7.7 pounds clean with an average staple length of 3-¾ inches. The Three-eighths Blood fleeces averaged 16.3 pounds in the grease, which was slightly less than for the Half-Blood, but there was an average of a half pound more clean wool per fleece or an average of 8.2 pounds. These fleeces averaged 4¼ inches in staple length. The Quarter-Blood fleeces averaged approximately 18 pounds in the grease, 9.3 pounds of clean wool, and they had an average staple length of 4½ inches. The Quarter-Blood grade had the highest average for both grease and clean wool of the four considered.

While the average production for rams is higher than for ewes, because largely of sex differences, they will transmit increased production only if they carry the actual inheritance for doing that, and this can be determined only by the proper testing.

The importance of clean-wool production is apparent in two ram fleeces, each averaging 18 pounds in the grease, when one has a clean yield of 45 percent (55 percent shrink) and the other 35 percent (65 percent shrink). The

VERAGE GREASE AND CLEAN FLEECE WEIGHTS, AND CLEAN YIELD FOR RAMS TWO YEARS AND OLDER BY GRADES AND YEARS

Grade	Year	Grease fleece weight (lbs)	Clean yield (%)	Clean fleece weight (lbs.)
Fine Staple Combing	1942	14.4	44.3	6.4
	1943	16.1	45.2	7.3
	1944	16.5	45.7	7.5
	1945	17.1	44.0	7.5
	4 year average	15.9	44.8	7.1
Half Blood Combing	1942	15.0	46.4	7.0
	1943	16.7	44.2	7.4
	1944	16.9	49.3	8.3
	1945	18.1	44.3	8.0
	4 year average	16.6	46.2	7.7
Three Eighths Blood Combing	1942	15.3	51.5	7.9
	1943	17.1	48.0	8.2
	1944	16.6	51.9	8.6
	1945	16.8	49.6	8.3
	4 year average	16.3	50.5	8.2
Quarter Blood Combing	1942	16.4	53.2	8.7
	1943	17.6	53.6	9.3
	1944	18.2	53.4	9.7
	1945	18.9	50.2	9.5
	4 year average	17.9	51.9	9.3
All Grades and Years		16.2	46.7	7.6

(\*) The Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, U.S.D.A., in cooperation with the Wool Division of the Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A.



higher yield ram fleece will have 8.1 pounds of clean wool, whereas the other will have only 6.3 pounds, thus, pointing out the importance of knowing how much actual wool is produced, because there are many more conditions that will influence the grease fleece weights than the clean-wool weights.

Increased production should be attempted by mating rams that come from high-producing stock, and insofar as possible, from tested rams that have proved themselves superior by way of transmitting desired economic characteristics such as, large quantities of wool or early maturing, growing lambs; with long staple, dense, uniform fleeces with a high clean fleece weight, uniformly good type and a long life of profitable production.

If the ram does not have a higher wool-production potential than do ewes to which he is mated, the offspring will not be any better than the parent stock.

### ***Faster, Safer Sheep Dip***

A much faster and less troublesome method of dipping sheep that effectively controls sheep scab, ticks and lice has been reported by Ray L. Cuff, regional manager of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, Kansas City.

Cuff reports that recent tests with benzene hexachloride (BHC) at the Kansas City Live Stock Market have shown that a single dipping of sheep in 0.5 per cent BHC effectively rids sheep of all external parasites. The tests were made under supervision of Dr. C. A. Jerome, inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry at the Kansas City Live Stock Market, with W. L. Barrett, Jr., of the Du Pont Veterinary Field Station at Kansas City, E. P. Broadus of the Niagara Chemical Company, and Cuff cooperating.

The test on effects of BHC on scabby sheep was begun on September 10, 1947, when Cuff's office purchased 21 sheep and lambs out of a shipment of 90 scabby sheep. Specimens of scabs were examined under the microscope, and psoroptic mites were definitely identified, Cuff reported.

On September 11 these sheep were dipped in the regular manner in a 0.5 percent BHC suspension. Eight pounds of 50 percent BHC wettable powder was used to each 100 gallons of water to charge the 350-gallon vat used. All sheep went down under the water on entering the vat and were again com-

pletely submerged before leaving the vat.

Scrapings were taken the following day and examined under the microscope. Cuff reported finding many dead mites, but found no live ones. The sheep were then held in quarantine for three weeks.

Scrapings were again taken and thorough examinations were made of the sheep on October 2, three weeks after the dipping. Scabs were no longer attached to the skin, but were lifted by the growing wool. The skin in the old scab areas was dry, pink in color and normal. Microscopic examinations revealed dead mites, but no lice. These 21 test sheep were sent to a packer for slaughter on October 2.

The test was conducted in two parts with a previous test revealing that a single treatment of 0.5 percent of BHC solution would clear sheep of lice and keds. The test reported here concerns scabbies, although the final results re-

late to all forms of external parasites.

Cuff said that several carloads of BHC have been used in the Kansas City area for treating sheep and cattle for lice and for treating hogs for mange and lice, with uniformly good results. "Now since it has been shown that one thorough dipping can rid sheep of all external parasites, including scabbies, livestock growers are looking to the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry for word to go ahead on the use of this safer, more effective insecticide," Cuff said.

He pointed out that present regulations require that scabby sheep be dipped in lime-sulfur, 2.0 percent "sulfide-sulfur," or nicotine 0.05 percent, at temperatures from 95 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit. Then the sheep must remain in quarantine for 14 days, be re-dipped and the premises cleaned and disinfected. The test sheep at the Kansas City Live Stock Market were dipped only once in cold water.

## **Foot-and-Mouth Disease Defense**

A strengthening of northern and southern lines of defense against foot-and-mouth disease of livestock in Mexico was agreed upon by the Mexican-United States Commission for the eradication of this disease in a two-day meeting with Undersecretary N. E. Dodd of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Oscar Flores of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, concluded in Washington on December 9.

The northern defense line begins at Tampico on the Gulf Coast and extends westward to Puerto Vallarta on the Pacific Coast. It ranges from 250 to 600 miles south of the international border. North of these defense lines there is no known infection. Mexican soldiers and civilians will patrol this line on the ground and from the air to see that no animal crosses it. The southern defense line runs from the Gulf Coast to the Pacific Coast along the southern boundaries of the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca.

Plans were discussed for a wire fence to be erected along these lines. Eradication forces will then work from these lines toward the infected area and thus establish buffer zones.

The Commission met in Washington

to discuss modifications of the eradication campaign now in progress. The Commission stressed the fact that the changes in the methods of operation are all aimed at giving the utmost in protection against the spread of the disease to the clean areas of Mexico and the neighboring countries to the north and to the south.

The two-day discussion centered around the following points:

1. Methods for effecting the maximum effort by both countries to hold and strengthen the existing quarantine lines to keep the disease from spreading.

2. The regrouping and concentration of field forces along the quarantine lines.

3. Methods by which the active cooperation and participation of the Mexican National Army could be most effectively utilized.

4. Details connected with the employment of technically qualified people including economists and others to conduct research and study of effects of the disease upon the economies of both countries.

5. Procedures and details involved in the scientific study of the disease, and the testing of available vaccines.

# Significance of Moisture In Grease Wool

By Alexander Johnston

University of Wyoming

**G**REASE wool, as shorn from domestic sheep, is a complicated mass of materials composed of wool fiber, grease, suint (perspiration residues), moisture, sand, dirt, flakes of branding paint, and organic matter such as plant leaves, twigs, seeds, and dead bodies of ovine parasites. Of all these ingredients only the wool fiber has a definite commercial value for the wool grower.

In commercial practice shrinkage of grease wool is defined as the estimated amount of material other than wool fiber contained in a mass of grease wool. To the scientist, however, wool shrinkage means the exact amount of material other than wool fiber contained in grease wool, based on accepted standards for moisture and residual impurities in the scoured wool. In commercial and scientific fields grease wool shrinkage is customarily stated on a percentage basis, but it can be stated also in terms of weight.

## Commercial Grease Wool Shrinkage

When determining shrinkage, the wool trade expert (wool buyer or appraiser) handles the fleeces and notes the grade, length of staple, color, and relationship of bulk to weight. He is able to see and feel the combined grease and suint, sand and dirt, branding paint, and organic material present. Thus, by sight and touch he estimates the combined proportion of these ingredients in the grease wool to a relative degree based on his prior experience. But the one hidden ingredient, which is invisible and detectable only by touch in relatively wide range, is moisture.

Of all the ingredients of shrinkage, moisture is the only one known to be unstable; it is the one ingredient which changes according to environmental conditions. The amount of wool fiber, the grease and sand and vegetable matter all remain stable in grease wool, but the moisture content can increase or decrease very significantly.

## Changes In Moisture Content of Grease Wool

Anyone familiar with the business of wool marketing knows that the weight of a clip of grease wool can increase or decrease during a period of time. Weights of bags have been known to gain or lose as much as from 7 percent to 10 percent in the space of a few weeks. By certain measurements made in 1943, the writer found in 21 clips of grease wool that the weights had changed between shearing and shipping time by an average of 1.91 percent; the range of these differences ran from +2.4 percent to -4.66 percent. Between shearing and shipping, the lots lay in the storage warehouse from 2 to 3 months.

Using small samples Hill (1) demonstrated that the moisture content of grease wool could change by as much as 6.7 percent during transportation from the West to the eastern seaboard and shortly after its arrival. He also proved that these changes in weight were due to differences in the humidity of the air to which the samples were exposed at various times, and that the rate of change in weight was dependent upon the original amount of moisture in the sample, the moisture in the surrounding air, and the relative ease with which air circulated in the samples.

## Original Moisture Contents Of Grease Wools

From a practical standpoint, the moisture content of a clip or lot of grease wool is of great importance at any given time if the shrinkage is to be accurately determined.

Recently the approximate moisture contents of 21 Wyoming clips and graded lines at shearing time were determined by taking small samples from large numbers of fleeces, sealing the samples in glass containers, weighing them in the laboratory, and then bone-drying them in a conditioning oven. The results obtained are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
MOISTURE CONTENTS OF 21 WYOMING CLIPS AT SHEARING TIME

Clip Number	Percentage of Moisture	Percentage of Dirt	Predominating Grade
1	11.83	22.65	½ Blood
2	10.48	13.11	½ Blood
3	9.82	14.69	¾ Blood
4	8.81	16.70	Low ¼ Blood
5	8.70	29.84	½ Blood
6	8.65	15.20	½ Blood
7	8.05	24.91	Fine
8	8.01	22.32	Fine
9	7.94	27.34	Fine
10	7.92	23.17	¼ Blood
11	6.95	13.83	Fine
12	6.67	12.67	Fine
13	6.44	12.50	Fine
14	6.39	24.81	Fine
15	6.31	27.72	Fine
16	6.01	27.31	Fine
17	5.59	24.67	Fine
18	4.94	25.97	½ Blood
19	4.72	24.54	¾ Blood
20	4.52	29.13	Fine
21	4.40	26.23	Fine

## Summary:

Average moisture content—7.23%

Range in moisture contents—4.40% to 11.83% or 7.43%

Average moisture contents by grade—

Fine wools—6.44%

½ blood wools—8.92%

Average dirt contents by grade (determined by dusting)

Fine wools—22.79%

½ blood wools—21.35%

Inverse relationship (r) between moisture and dirt = -0.383

The average moisture and dirt contents of the Three-eighths blood, Quarter-blood, and Low Quarter-blood grades are not comparable as samples in these classes were inadequate in number.

It should be noted in the summarization of Table 1 that the moisture con-

(Continued on page 30)

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M. E. Gaillard, Elko, Nevada



# Strong Wool Growing Industry Essential

By Lewis A. Hird

The importance of wool to this nation, and in fact to the entire world, was emphasized in an interesting and comprehensive talk given by Mr. Lewis A. Hird, treasurer of Samuel Hird & Sons, Inc., before the American Association of Textile Technologists on December 3 last. Mr. Hird, who has been an acknowledged leader in the wool textile industry for many years and who is vice president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, argued for an increased domestic clip and a stockpile both of wool and of meat in the interests of our national security. The following represents important excerpts from an address which deserves a wide audience.

YOU may have heard it said on occasion that the trouble with the wool textile industry is its age. To me, the highest compliment and the greatest tribute that can be paid our industry is to accuse it of being too old. Age indicates ability to survive the events of history and there is great honor in age if we keep modern.

Wool is the oldest textile fiber and still the best and its real value lies not in its price, but in its usefulness because of its versatility.

Wool has played an important part in the economic development of many countries. Perhaps the most significant is the development of the British Empire. In 1700 Britain was the largest manufacturer and exporter in the world of wool products and two-thirds of her exports consisted of wool manufactures. Later in the history of the country, the importance of wool to Britain's economy was emphasized by the use of a woosack as the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords. It was a large, square bag of wool, similar to an Australian bale, and it was covered with cloth, without back or arms. It is still in use today and wool still represents a very important part of the economy of Britain and the Empire.

## Wool Important to Nation

In agriculture, and later in industry, wool has played an important part in the development of our own country.

In 1894 we produced 350 million pounds of greasy wool and there has been some fluctuation since that time. Last year our wool production was about 360 million pounds of greasy wool, but the value of the industry's products of yarn, cloth and blankets was approximately one billion and a half dollars. The apparent difference in value is accounted for by the fact that the wool consumption of the industry was one billion 122 million pounds, 76 percent of which was imported.

In all great developments the art or the invention is discovered or developed first and then the science of that particular art or development is written. In the case of the wool textile industry, the science has lagged considerably behind the development of the industry. In addition, and this is true not only in wool but in all branches of the textile industry, the development of an adequate program of textile education has been neglected. During the last little while great strides have been made and recently there has been considerable interest and added impetus given the Textile Research Institute. This is commendable, as an institution of this character for research is needed and the work of this laboratory should vitally interest all of us.

Recent discoveries, of a scientific nature, have brought some of us to the realization that if we are to be efficient as need be in this modern age, the rule of thumb should no longer exist, and that a more scientific technology should be developed and taught. This can only be accomplished by having properly equipped textile schools with capable instructors. It is commendable that in the last several years there has been an increased interest in textile education. This is indicative of better days to come, because training of young men in the technology of production is essential to the industry's welfare.

## Wool—the Live Fiber

Those of us who heard the lectures given by Dr. France when we were students at the Philadelphia Textile Institute on the subject of wool and wool manufacture, were fortunate indeed. You will remember he laid great stress upon the fact that wool is not positive

—that wool is a live fiber, and that it continues to live even after having been reworked. This characteristic is one of the reasons why it is necessary to exercise judgment based upon experience in handling stock; or we would not be successful manufacturers. You will also remember that he was interested in all the fibers that we were working with, but he believed that wool had more real value than any other fiber and that more could be done with it than any other.

Wool has several characteristics that are not common to other fibers and it is these peculiar properties that make its manufacture possible into such a variety of serviceable products. Wool is the fiber to which all others are compared and it thus has become the standard of comparison. Two of wool's characteristics that make a substantial contribution to the final finish of a wool product are its shrinkage and felting properties. To digress, because wool cloth will stretch and shrink under steam in tailoring, is the principal reason it is possible to shape a coat.

Were it not for these qualities we could not have beautiful meltons and broadcloths, and it would also be impossible to finish men's wear worsteds properly. While these properties perform a wonderful function and are of great value, shrinking and felting sometimes continue when an article is in use and when this occurs, it can be both annoying and expensive.

Wearing apparel fabrics is the chief use for wool, but this hasn't come about simply because it was first available to mankind. It has come about because of its properties or characteristics, and another characteristic is our ability to make a fabric thick in handle but light in weight, which provides warmth without weight. Wool has a natural curl, crimp, wave. It has been described in many ways, but it is because of this characteristic that a large proportion of air space is included in cloth, that ample air space is in the cloth. As you know, air is a poor conductor of heat and when there is a large quantity of air space, it becomes a natural insulator.

(Continued on page 28)

# Wool News

WHILE rumors of contracting are going the rounds, up to this time (December 30) no actual transactions have come to light. Two of the leading topmakers, according to a reliable source, are not placing any orders with handlers, because they are covered until May, which is holding up dealers' activities in the West. But with so much "dickering" going on, the break may come at any time. Price, of course, is the point of argument.

## Wool Prices

Concerning this subject of price, we were interested in the opinion of a Commercial Bulletin reporter (December 20). "High prices for wool," he said, "are giving concern to many in the trade. It is not the intention of this reporter to forecast how far inflation will extend, but so far it appears that prices for wool have been conservative in relation to the general economic level and the prospects of textiles are

axiomatically dependent on outside conditions."

Wool growers have known this for some time, but it is reassuring to have their conviction supported by those close to the trade and the market.

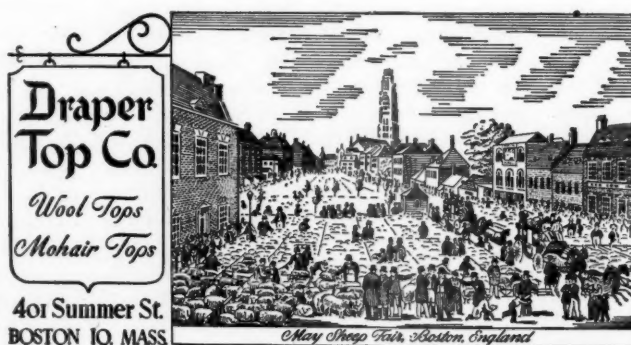
## Domestic Market Quiet

The domestic market has been very quiet during the past few weeks. It is a seasonally slow period and then, too, little fine staple wool, for which the demand is keenest, is available. If fine staple Territory wool were at hand, it would bring around \$1.35 per clean pound. Fine French combing types are selling at up to \$1.30 on the clean basis, and from \$1.28 to \$1.30 is being paid for graded fine Texas. Transactions are small, however, on account of the limited supplies.

Opinions about the market for medium wool still vary. It is reported as spotty, with some dealers making substantial sales and others few or none at

all. The Government's review of the Boston market for the week ended December 26 tells of increasing business in these wools during the month:

"During the past three weeks there has been an increase in the volume of business done in Territory, graded three-eighths staple wools in the Boston wool market. Although the volume, when compared to total consumption of wool in this country, is not impressive, the trade considers it very significant. To facilitate the taking of year-end inventory, buyers generally plan to complete their purchases for the year by the end of November. Purchases made during December are usually either scarce types recently made available or wools bought for urgent immediate needs. Staple three-eighths are one of the most abundant desirable types in the handlers' unsold stocks and the fact that their volume of sales went contrary to the volume of all other grades is considered a very favorable indication by the trade. The



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## Mr. Wool Grower:

Since shortly after this department was organized in 1941, Mr. H. W. Prickett, an acknowledged freight rate authority, has been employed by us to help obtain more favorable and equitable freight rates for the wool growers and shippers of Utah and the West.

This department will continue to fight for equitable freight rates on wool and encourage the bringing west of wool processing and manufacturing.

STATE OF UTAH  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

8 West 2nd South

Salt Lake City, Utah

bulk of the purchases were lots graded on the fine side (58s to 58s/60s) for use in place of the scarce staple finer grades."

Because of the wide spread in the selling price between the medium grades and the finer ones, the former are placed in a favorable position.

### World Market Strong

The strength of the world wool market, largely controlled by the U. K.—Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd (J. O.), continues, and exerts a bullish influence on domestic wools. Only a general depression, it is thought, can put a damper on the demand for wool. World consumption now is figured at around 3,400,000,000 (grease) pounds annually or about 15 percent greater than before the war.

Australia realized about \$294,400,000 on its 1946-47 wool clip, according to the Australian News and Information Bureau, and the current clip is expected to top that by reaching \$448,000,000. During the first six months of the current season, 1,300,000 bales of Australian wool have been sold at \$192,000,000, or an average of 35 pence per pound (about 45 cents).

While auctions in Australia have been disrupted first by a tally clerks' strike and then by the holidays, prices are strong to higher there and American buyers are reported as very active in recent sales.

### Domestic Consumption

Consumption in worsted mills was 15 percent smaller in September this year than in the same month in 1946 and in woolen mills, 36 percent smaller. Of the wool used 38 percent (scoured basis) was domestic compared with 25 percent in September, 1946.

For the first nine months of 1947, about 727,000,000 pounds (greasy) of apparel wool was consumed, and on the basis of the September consumption rate, the year's total, it is estimated, will run at 970,000,000 pounds (greasy basis), as compared with 1,072,000,000 pounds in 1946. Consumption in 1948 is being predicted at between 825 and 925,000,000 pounds (greasy).

### C.C.C. Appraisals

The total of 1947 wools appraised by the Commodity Credit Corporation through December 19 is given as 128,-

848,531 pounds as against 289,331,279 to the same date last year. As of December 6, it was estimated that the C.C.C. held about 334,000,000 pounds of wool.

### World Wool Production

The world produced around 3,720,000,000 pounds of grease wool during the 1947 season, according to Foreign Agriculture Circular FW 2-47, issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 1, 1947. The estimated production by continents is shown below:

Continent	1946 Million Pounds	1947 Million Pounds
North America	369.5	333.5
Europe	415.6	405.1
Soviet Union	260.0	270.0
Asia	339.3	327.5
South America	800.6	771.6
Africa	283.7	269.0
Oceania (Australia & New Zealand)	1,330.1	1,340.1
Estimated World		
Total*	3,800.0	3,720.0

\*Rounded to tens of millions



**R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY**  
**Wool Merchants**  
 273 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.  
 Western Headquarters  
 434 Ness Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

**CHAS. I. TUTTLE**  
**WOOL**  
 423 Kearns Building.  
 Salt Lake City 1, Utah

**We will be Seeing You**  
**AT THE**  
**National Wool Growers**  
**Convention**

**BILL CRADDOCK**  
**R. C. ELLIOTT**  
**BOB ELLIOTT**  
**JIM ELLIOTT**

**R. C. ELLIOTT COMPANY**  
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 Salt Lake City, Utah  
 SINCE 1920

**SHIP TO PORTLAND AND SHIP "WESTERN"**  
**WESTERN WOOL STORAGE CO.**

**JAMES M. COON**  
 GEN. MGR.

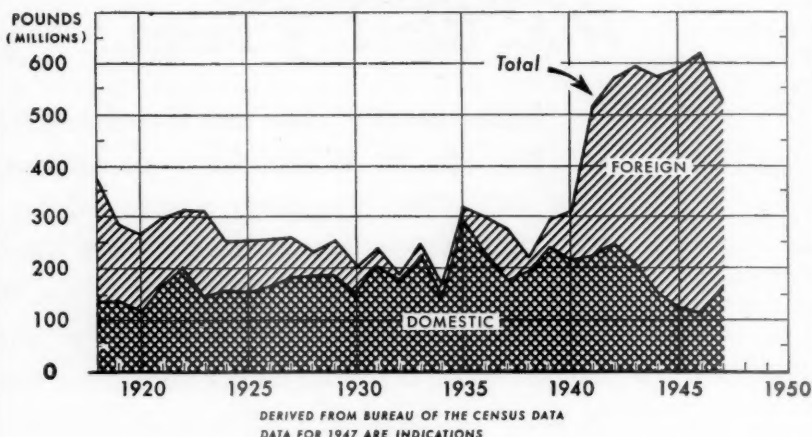
1235 N.W. IRVING ST.  
 PORTLAND, ORE.

**Welcome, Wool Growers!**

We hope your stay in Utah will be a pleasant one. May your eighty-third National Convention be a most successful one.

**BISSINGER HIDE COMPANY**  
**Jack McCarty, Mgr.** **Salt Lake City, Utah**

**MILL CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL WOOL, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GROWTHS, SCOURED BASIS, UNITED STATES, 1918-47**



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48528-X

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**Strong Wool Growing Industry**

(Continued from page 25)

**The Great Qualities of Wool**

Let me make a rather peculiar statement. If wool didn't wear so well and last so long, the wool textile industry would be much larger. At the same time, probably no industry enjoys the

privilege of making such a great variety of products as does the wool textile industry. We have a fiber that is durable—it is resistant to fire, it is strong and elastic. In addition, it has the unique quality of being able to accept and reject moisture in relation to atmospheric conditions. Because of these amazing qualities, all manner of products are manufactured of it; gun washers, blankets, papermakers' felts, billiard cloth, batts for bedding, upholstery fabrics, floor coverings and a great variety of all sorts and kinds of cloth, all of which pay tribute to the fiber that is utilized in their manufacture.

Imitation, an old adage says, is the sincerest form of flattery. Currently we hear expressions such as this: "It looks like wool" or it has this or that characteristic of wool; "It blends with wool" and "It can hardly be told from wool." Wool to me is a pearl of great price and while pearls can be imitated, they are glass just the same. The development of a synthetic wool-like fiber presents two problems—first, it must be chemically the same as wool and if the end result is to be the same as wool, it must have the same physical characteristics. So, you who are chemists, get to work—think of creating a fiber that is chemically wool and then

one that has both cortex and medulla and the essential waviness, crimp and curl. The problem is easily presented and it is possible that in the future a synthetic having these characteristics may be developed.

#### Need for Large American Wool Clip

Like all of you, I hope our country will never be involved in another national emergency. During the last war it was fortunate that the sea lanes to Australia could be kept open. This made it possible to import the required wool to manufacture the immense number of wool items needed by our Armed Forces. Nobody knows the conditions that might prevail in the event of another catastrophe, but it seems hardly safe to assume that we can obtain a supply of wool as needed.

One of the foremost protections for our country, in a program of national security, is a large flock of sheep—the larger, the better. You ask, and quite logically, can't wool be stock-piled? Yes, it can be stock-piled and it will keep a long time, but is only wool to be considered for national security?

We began this discussion by referring to sheep as a necessary animal. In old days the kings kept their supply of meat on the hoof and today it would be possible to stock-pile meat by putting into storage a great quantity of mutton, but with the demand for food that continually prevails, a more sensible program would be to have a larger sheep population and thereby a more generous supply of fresh meat.

In 1882 the sheep population of the United States (the highest to that time) was 50 million. From that time until 1925 it fluctuated. In 1925 we had the lowest sheep population of any time since we became a substantial sheep raising country. From 1925, undoubtedly as a result of the protective tariff, the sheep population increased, so that by 1942 the population was again 50 million. Probably because of the high price of lamb and mutton,\* the sheep population fell as of the first of this year to 38 million 500 thousand. This will indicate that a sensible program for expanding our flocks must

\*The liquidation in sheep flocks started during the days of price control; lack of competent labor and high operating costs, particularly those for labor and feed, are generally considered the factors that necessitated reduction.—Ed.

be developed. Recently Congress has abdicated its authority in tariff-making and, through the Reciprocal Trade Treaties, has allowed the State Department to become the tariff-making vehicle.

Since the reduction in the tariff was unofficially announced a few months ago, prices (for wool) have steadily increased. This change in tariff rates will result in no immediate injury, but when a return to normalcy occurs, the effect of these reductions may be disastrous to the wool grower and the manufacturer as well.

Some years ago Congress authorized a Tariff Commission. It never had authority to function as it should and as was originally intended. The Tariff Commission should make studies and be vested with authority and responsibility to make recommendations so that regulations may be established that will encourage sheep raising in our country. We have become too careless in using the taxpayer's money for subsidies and while I realize that a tariff is a hidden tax, it is the simplest and most practical way of accomplishing the purpose.

Perhaps most of our concern is unnecessary and can be avoided by the development of a synthetic wool fiber, but let me warn the chemists that when you do, at the same time be sure to synthesize a few succulent lamb chops.

#### HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY TOP MAKERS

253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

#### SHIP YOUR WOOL TO PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS

THE GROWERS' OWN  
27-YEAR-OLD COOPERATIVE  
734 NW 14th Avenue Portland 9, Oregon

*Pendleton*

MEN'S SHIRTS  
WOMEN'S SHIRTS  
LOUNGING ROBES  
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RANCHWEAR

"Always Virgin Wool"

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**WOOL**

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**Chas. J. Webb Sons Co., Inc**

WOOL MERCHANTS

116 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

## Significance Of Moisture In Grease Wool

(Continued from page 23)

tents of the 21 clips differed according to grade of wool; the Fine wools averaged 6.44 percent, and the Half-blood wools averaged 8.92 percent moisture. The grades also had different dirt contents; Fine wools averaged 22.79 percent, and the Half-blood wools averaged 21.35 percent dirt.

It is also evident from the test results that as the dirt content of the clip samples increased, there was a tendency ( $r = -0.383$ ) for the proportional moisture content to decrease.

The results of this limited study indicate that large differences in moisture contents of grease wool clips are evident at shearing time when the fleeces are sacked. The samples were obtained from the various clips under widely different environmental conditions, namely: on cold days and on warm days, on damp days and dry days, on windy and calm days, and from

sweated and unsweated sheep. As these various factors were not accurately measured, conclusions regarding their importance as determinants of moisture in grease wool cannot be calculated.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss in detail the causes of different moisture contents in grease wools, or that the moisture content can be affected by wool shorn from sweated or unsweated sheep, the temperature and humidity of the air, and the amounts of grease and suint in the wool in addition to the dirt content. The important points are that these moisture differences do exist and that fluctuations in grease weights are evident.

### Growers' Loss Through Moisture

It seems logical to assume that, since moisture in grease wool is invisible and detectable only in relatively wide concentrations by touch, it is primarily responsible for the fantastic errors in shrinkage estimation made by wool trade experts on grease wool clips. These errors, as proved by Johnston, Buck and LeCompte (2), average 2.82 percent, and an estimate can even differ from the actual shrinkage by as much as 10.4 percent. This inefficient commercial practice has operated against the wool grower for many decades. It has also been the principal factor hindering greater improvement of U. S. domestic wools, because well-grown, light-shrinking clips have never been bought for their true high values when compared to heavy-shrinking, short-staple clips which have a much lower value per grease pound.

In a certain district in Wyoming for many years prior to 1943—when the Commodity Credit Corporation wool purchase program went into effect—the total spread in wool clip values was always from 3 to 4 cents per pound in any one year. Under the program in 1945 the spread in prices in that same district was 22.9 cents. This was due to the fact that the Government appraisers were instructed to assess what they considered to be the actual values of the wools. This proves that prior to 1943 domestic grease wool clips were bought by wool dealers, not on their actual market values, but at prices for which the wool growers were willing to sell them.

One practice in wool marketing which warrants correction arises from this problem of moisture in grease wool. Wool growers are paid on the weight

## INLAND WOOL COMPANY

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT SERVICE

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404 West Seventh South  
Salt Lake City 4, Utah

*Greetings and Best Wishes*

TO OUR

**WOOL GROWING FRIENDS**

Hallowell, Jones & Donald

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



of the clip when it enters the wool warehouse. Yet, its official shrinkage is assigned when the clip is appraised perhaps a month or two months later, or even longer. If, for example, the clip has gained in weight (through moisture absorption) during this storage period, the shrinkage assessed will conceivably be greater than it would have been if estimated when the clip was received at the warehouse. Assuming that this clip between receiving and appraising gained 5 percent by weight of moisture the wool grower would lose  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound of grease wool on the appraised value, based on a clean price of \$1.20 per pound; and a "receiving-weight" shrinkage of 60 percent.

Wool growers whose clips contain high moisture contents are paying excessive freight to transport this extra weight to the central market. If clip number 1 with 11.83 percent moisture had actually contained only 4.40 percent moisture (as in clip number 21) the savings in freight would have been 14.9 cents per 100 pounds based on a freight rate of 2 cents per pound from Wyoming to Boston. Furthermore, because the dirt content of grease wool tends to increase as the moisture content decreases, the wool grower pays excessive freight on valueless dirt even though his wool is comparatively dry. From this circumstance it can be truly said that although some real estate in eastern cities may be valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars an acre some of our good Western soil is worth 2 cents a pound.

#### How Moisture Affects Shrinkage And Value of Grease Wool

Consider now the importance of moisture in grease wool and its relationship to shrinkage and market value per pound. Table 2 shows the actual variations in weight due to increasing and decreasing moisture contents and the corresponding trends in total shrinkage, average fleece weight, and price per pound. A bag of fine wool weighing 300 pounds and having a 7 percent moisture content and a shrinkage of 60 percent has been taken as the base. This bag, therefore, will contain 279 pounds of bone-dry grease wool and 120 pounds of pure fine wool fiber valued at \$1.20 per pound and having a total of 14 percent moisture and impurities (consisting of 12 percent moisture, 1.5 percent extractable material, 0.5 percent ash, and no vegetable matter) which is the standard for tested

clean wool content.

In Table 2 it should be noted that the basic weight bag of 300 pounds has been increased and decreased in weight by progressive steps of 1 pound. Total data have been calculated for only each 5-pound increase or decrease in weight, as these were considered enough to illustrate the points under discussion. Thus, this same bag having lost 10 pounds, or 3.21 percent moisture, will then weigh 290 pounds; the shrinkage will have decreased from 60.00 percent to 58.62 percent; the average fleece

weight will have decreased from 10.00 pounds to 9.67 pounds; but the value per grease pound has increased from 48.00 cents to 49.66 cents. Conversely, when the moisture content of the 300-pound bag has increased from the basic 21 pounds (7.00 percent) to 38 pounds (11.99 percent) the bag then will weigh 317 pounds; the shrinkage will have increased from 60.00 percent to 62.15 percent; the average fleece weight has increased from 10.00 pounds to 10.57 pounds; but the value per grease pound

(Continued on page 34)

*Greetings...*

## Harris Wool & Fur Company

2204 No. Broadway

St. Louis 6, Mo.

**WILL BE READY TO SERVE ITS MANY FRIENDS  
THRU**

**MR. A. S. ERICKSON — MR. E. J. JOHNSON**

215 NESS BLDG.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

OVER FIFTY YEARS OF HAND-  
LING WESTERN WOOLS HAS  
PROVIDED THE NECESSARY  
EXPERIENCE TO ENABLE US  
TO RENDER BEST SERVICE  
POSSIBLE.

# Take time to

**H**ave you ever mapped—with pins and thread, or with pencil on paper—the daily “chore route” of your farm or ranch? Have you figured how much back-tracking you do, how many unnecessary extra steps you walk in a day? Have you taken time to save time, and steps, and labor?

A number of agricultural colleges and experiment stations have made practical work studies on farms and ranches, with some astounding results. For example, one dairy farmer (who thought himself pretty efficient) adopted improved machine milking techniques. He rearranged his barn to save steps and time in feeding and watering. He saved himself two miles of walking per day, cut his daily chore time by two hours and five minutes. That's 730 miles of walking and 760 hours of work in a year. In making the changes, he spent less than \$50.

Indiana tells of farmers who, by planning their work, are raising hogs with one quarter their former hours of labor... There's a report of men making hay in 90 man-minutes per ton; while others using similar equipment—but older, harder ways of working—spend twice that time... There are scores of other examples.

Perhaps you cannot make such great savings in your operations. Maybe you can make more. It's certainly worth looking into, for even little savings are important. Five steps saved a day makes a mile in a year. Five minutes a day gives you three extra days a year.

There's no master plan to fit every farm and ranch, because no two are exactly the same. You have to work

out your *own* plan of improvement. But the time it takes may well be the most profitable time you've ever spent.

A four-step scheme is suggested. *First*, consider each job or chore separately. Break it down into its parts. Check each part with a watch or tape measure and see if steps or time can be saved. *Second*, compare your work methods with those of your neighbors. *Third*, examine and check the details of your work methods. *Fourth*, develop and apply the new method. In a nutshell, “Plan your work and work your plan.”

Time studies and job analysis have helped Swift & Company increase efficiency and make important savings. That's why we so confidently suggest similar studies in your operations. One excellent bulletin on the subject is Number 307, published by Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. It's interesting reading and well worth writing for. Your county agent, or state agricultural college can tell of other bulletins on the same subject.

## OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin cannot see  
Why "you" is spelled E-W-E...  
Neither can we!

## The American Way



In the livestock-meat industry, as in all American business, profit provides the basic incentive for work, enterprise and action. Profit makes the *mare go* for livestock producers, meat packers and retailers. Too little profit by one section creates an unbalance in the industry. If one part of the livestock-meat industry suffers continued loss, all of us are hurt in the long run.

However, a margin of profit fair to one section of the livestock-meat industry might be quite unfair to another. For instance, we at Swift & Company know perfectly well that both livestock producers and retailers require a higher margin of profit, because of their relatively small volume. On the other hand, nationwide meat packers must build up a tremendous volume of sales to make up for a very small margin of profit per unit—a margin that has been consistently lower than that earned by any other manufacturing industry in America.

Over a period of years, Swift & Company has earned, on the average, less than two cents on each dollar of sales (a fraction of a cent per pound of product handled). Over the same period, the average amount returned to producers for agricultural raw materials, including livestock, wool and hides, has been 75 cents out of each dollar we received. This is not a profit. Out of this 75 cents producers must pay the cost of production.

Whether livestock prices are high or low or whether meat is high-priced or inexpensive—Swift & Company can earn a reasonable profit only by adding together many tiny savings on a large volume of business.

*Ed Stewart*  
Vice-President, Swift & Company

## To Make More Beef Per Acre

by A. J. Dyer

University of Missouri, College of Agriculture



A. J. Dyer

Tests reveal that land devoted to small grain-Lespedeza pasture produces about 200 pounds of beef per acre. Land in this area planted to grain will average only about 15 bushels of wheat per acre or from 25 to 30 bushels of corn. Even at present grain prices, the return per acre obtained from pasturing beef cattle is considerably greater than it would be from grain. In addition, pasturing cuts labor costs and builds up soil fertility, the report states.

Fat steers weighing 1140 pounds have been produced with less than 10 bushels of corn or other grain in three separate tests conducted by the Missouri Experiment Station. These feeding trials have been conducted over the past nine years and in each instance results have been much the same.

Feeding tests began with 400-pound feeder calves. They were marketed at two years of age. About 60% of the gain was made on good, small grain-Lespedeza pasture, 20% on winter roughages and the final 20% on dry-lot grain feeding for 28 days prior to marketing. The three main factors for successful feeding under this system are: (1) well-bred cattle; (2) an abundant supply of good winter roughage; (3) plenty of good pasture in summer.

Compared with the customary full-feeding method of beef production, it is estimated that about 65 bushels of grain per head is saved by the Missouri system.

**Swift & Company** UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

# save time



## Controlling Roundworm in Sheep

by Walter Armer  
University of Arizona



Walter Armer

The control of roundworm on sheep ranches has been successfully tested by Dr. W. J. Pistor, University of Arizona Animal Pathologist. It consists of feeding a mixture of 1 part phenothiazine with 9 parts of ordinary granular salt. Roundworm, a serious plague, especially to sheep grazed on irrigated pastures, can be checked by phenothiazine and salt. Of course, it is not a cure-all. Badly infected sheep may still have to be drenched. But feeding the mixture throughout the pasture period will prevent the worm population from reaching the dangerous level in the majority of cases.

Phenothiazine, alone, is but one of a number of drugs known to aid in controlling roundworm in livestock. But during World War II, animal husbandmen discovered its effectiveness was greatly heightened when used with salt and fed throughout the pasture season.

Experiments begun in 1943 with sheep grazing on irrigated pastures in Arizona proved the remarkable value of the new mixture. It resulted in cutting down loss of sheep and in marketing lambs in better condition. Today a high percentage of sheep on Arizona farm lands receive the 1-9 phenothiazine and salt mixture.

This new treatment is economical as well as effective. It practically eliminates the necessity of drenching each animal individually to control roundworms—a costly and possibly dangerous practice.

### Soda Bill Sez:

...the man with a dull hoe is  
wasting nobody's time but his own.



## Martha Logan's Recipe for HAM LOAF

(Yield: One 8¼ x 4¼ x 2¾ inch loaf)

¾ pound ground ham	¼ teaspoon pepper
1½ pound ground fresh pork	1 cup milk
2 eggs	½ cup brown sugar
1 cup dry bread crumbs	1 tablespoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons vinegar

Beat eggs. Combine meats, eggs, crumbs, salt, pepper, and milk. Mix thoroughly. Form into loaf in 8¼ x 4¼ x 2¾ inch loaf pan. Combine sugar, mustard, and vinegar. Spread over meat. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour, or until meat has reached an internal temperature of 185° F.

## Track Down the Facts

A great family "man" is *Fiber Zib-ethicus*, better known to American farmers as the muskrat. He raises his many offspring in marshes, and about streams, lakes and ponds. Muskrat tracks are easily recognized by the drag of his knifelike tail, which shows up well in soft mud.



The muskrat-trapper works hard to make a living out of muskrat skins, and generally his efforts are rewarded. But there is one fact about his business that he tracked down long ago. He knows the price he can get for muskrat skins depends on the popular demand for finished pelts.

In the business of processing livestock into meat for people's use, we at Swift & Company have to keep track of the demand for meat everywhere in the nation. We must know, too, the weights and grades of cuts preferred by housewives. Experience has taught us that the price the producers receive for their livestock is governed by what the meat packer can get for the meat and by-products.



• • NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS • •

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life



# Significance of Moisture in Grease Wool

(Continued from page 31)

**TABLE 2**  
Significance of Fluctuating Moisture Content in a  
300-pound Bag of Grease Wool

Weight of Bag Pounds	Amount of Moisture, Pounds	Percentage of Moisture	Percentage of Shrinkage	Average Fleece Weight Pounds	Value per Pound on \$1.20 Clean Basis	Total Value of Bag
317	38	11.99	62.15	10.57	45.42c	\$143.98
316	37	11.71				
315	36	11.43	61.90	10.50	45.72c	\$144.02
314	35	11.15				
313	34	10.86				
312	33	10.58				
311	32	10.29				
310	31	10.00	61.29	10.33	46.45c	\$144.00
309	30	9.71				
308	29	9.42				
307	28	9.12				
306	27	8.82				
305	26	8.52	60.66	10.17	47.21c	\$143.99
304	25	8.22				
303	24	7.92				
302	23	7.62				
301	22	7.31				
300	21	7.00	60.00	10.00	48.00c	\$144.00
299	20	6.69				
298	19	6.38				
297	18	6.06				
296	17	5.74				
295	16	5.42	59.32	9.83	48.82c	\$144.02
294	15	5.10				
293	14	4.78				
292	13	4.45				
291	12	4.12				
290	11	3.79	56.62	9.67	49.66c	\$144.01

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has decreased from 48.00 cents to 45.42 cents. The progressive increases and decreases of bag weights, moisture content, fleece weight, and grease value per pound between these limits should be noted. It will also be seen that the range in moisture contents of the bag in Table 2 correspond roughly to the range in moisture contents of the 21 clips in Table 1, for in Table 1 the range is 7.43 percent (11.83 percent—4.40 percent), while in Table 2 the range is 8.20 percent (11.99 percent—3.79 percent).

### Inconsistency of Grease Wool Shrinkage

Therefore, because of fluctuations in the weight of grease wool due to moisture content changes the shrinkage of grease wool is an unstable indicator of value. To pretend that these fluctuations revert to the benefit of the wool grower would be to assume that the wool trade was merely a charitable institution imbued with benign, philanthropic principles.

The attention of the reader is now directed to the last column of Table 2 which lists the total values of the basic weight bag containing the various moisture contents. It should be observed that, in spite of all the variations in bag weight, shrinkage, fleece weight, and value per grease pound the total value of this bag of wool is always approximately \$144.00. Why? Because, in that bag of grease wool there are 120 pounds of standard clean wool. No matter what fluctuations in bag weight caused by varying moisture content may prevail, this weight of standard clean wool will always remain exactly the same.

Applying this concept to a mass of grease wool it is evident that, a clip varying in weight between 27,000 pounds and 33,000 pounds, for example, would contain 12,000 pounds of standard clean wool, regardless of any variation in the gross grease weight. The total market value of this clip will therefore always be \$14,000.00 when based on the clean wool price of \$1.20 per pound.

### Scientific Shrinkage Tests Now Available

In the past the general commercial practice has been to buy grease wool on the basis of "guesstimated" shrinkage. That this system of valuation has operated against wool growers cannot be doubted when one considers the fantastic errors in this method previously cited in this paper as reported during the coring investigations carried out by

the Government during the past four years.

The estimating system of wool shrinkage determination can be condemned as obsolete because the wool grower can now have his clip core tested for shrinkage, and by this test he can acquire scientific proof that in his clip of grease wool there is a definite quantity of standard, clean wool fiber. This clean wool fiber is the only component of commercial value in his clip of grease wool.

Already two commercial wool testing laboratories have been established which offer the core testing service to the wool grower. It is also believed that the Government will expand the scope of its core testing facilities.

Wool growers should not think of the coring system as purely a matter of determining the shrinkage of grease wool. Rather they should realize that it is an accurate method for ascertaining the true values of their clips of grease wool, because the coring test establishes the amount of standard clean wool they have for sale on the market.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to Dr. Robert H. Burns, Head, Wool Department, University of Wyoming and Curtis Rochelle, former Assistant Wool Specialist, for their help in collecting the wool samples used in this test.

#### Literature Cited

- (1) Hill, J. A. "The Regain of Unwashed Wool" Wyoming Agr. Expt. Station Bul. 132, June 1922.
- (2) JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, BUCK, WARNER M., and LECOMPTE, GEORGE C. "1943 Wool Shrinkage Studies in the Department of Agriculture." National Wool Grower, April 1944.

same essential food elements found in muscle meats, and in some cases, are extraordinary sources of minerals and vitamins.

On the basis of average servings, for example, a four-ounce serving of liver provides greater amounts of iron and as much or more of vitamin A than is

furnished by a serving of any other single food. Kidney, heart and tongue are also rich sources of iron. Liver, kidney and heart are excellent sources of the B vitamins—riboflavin and niacin. Most of these meats also provide generous amounts of protein, phosphorus and thiamine.

## IT'S RESULTS THAT COUNT!

**Vitamin-Rich  
Ful-O-Pep Feeds Provide  
Feeding Benefits  
Often Lacking in  
Winter Range**



Grand Champion Lamb (Junior Division) of the American Royal Fat Stock Show. Owned by Sally Ann Chitwood, Garber, Okla. Sally Ann raised her lamb on Ful-O-Pep.

**SUPPLEMENT** your winter range by feeding Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate which is fortified with Concentrated Spring Range\*, a vitamin boost derived from fresh, tender, young cereal grasses... cut at the height of their vitamin richness and carefully dehydrated to preserve their nutritious feeding goodness for year around use.

**PROVIDE** lush grass feeding benefits for your flock all year around by feeding Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate fortified with Concentrated Spring Range, nature's richest combination.

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**WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES**

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## Variety Meats for Tuesdays

THE announcement of the Citizens' Food Committee that variety meats, including heart, liver, kidney, sweetbreads, tongue, tripe and brains, are exempted from the meatless Tuesday recommendation, prompts the National Live Stock and Meat Board to state that more and more attention has been given these items by America's home-makers in recent years.

The Board points out that the variety meats were, for a long time, regarded as delicacies. That idea has been changed with the recognition of their economy in meal planning and their high nutritive value. Research has shown that these meats contribute the

# The December Lamb Market

THE lamb market got off to a fairly good start during the first couple of days in December, with a \$25.25 top in Chicago and with most good and choice woolled slaughter lambs selling at various points from \$24.50 to \$25.25. However, demand failed to keep pace with heavier receipts and by the end of the first week, most good and choice fat lambs were only bringing \$23 to \$24. Part of this sag was recovered, however, and during the second and third weeks of December, good and choice fed woolled slaughter lambs brought mostly \$23.50 to \$24.75. Medium to good kinds sold during the month mostly from \$18 to \$23.50. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold mostly from \$8.50 to \$10. A few good slaughter ewes sold up to \$11 in San Francisco during the month and the Denver market had a new slaughter ewe top for the season of \$10.10.

What was probably the highest price for feeding lambs during December was also paid at Denver the first week of the month, when good and choice 75- to 90-pound fleshy woolled lambs were purchased by finishers at \$23.35. Other good and choice feeders sold at the public markets from \$21 to \$23.25. Choice 83-pound Wyoming feeding lambs sold at Omaha the third week of December at \$22.50, with choice 75-pound Dakota feeders bringing \$22.25 at that market. Good and choice solid-mouth breeding ewes sold during the month at \$9 to

\$10.75, with a few young ewes up to \$11. Some short-mouth breeding ewes sold at Omaha from \$9.25 to \$9.50.

## Contracting in Montana

The Montana Wool Grower reports December contracts in that State as follows: White Sulphur Springs area, 800 solid-mouth ewes, \$10 per head; 1500 yearling ewes, Great Falls area, \$21, with 35 out at \$12; and 284 aged ewes, Wheatland County, \$7.50. In Lewis and Clark County, 174 mixed blackface lambs brought \$20 per hundred and in

Wheatland County, 376 light whiteface ewe lambs also brought this price.

## Lamb Feeding

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, it appears that the number of lambs fed this season will be the lowest since 1929. However, the number fed in the Western States may be about the same as last year, with Colorado and California feeding a larger percentage of the total. Colorado lamb feeding operations may be as

(Continued on page 38)

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1947	1946
Total U. S. Inspected	15,215,355	18,539,378
Slaughter, First Eleven Months	Dec. 13	Dec. 14
Week Ended	303,909	298,050
Slaughter 32 centers		
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Woolled):		
Good and Choice	\$24.26	\$23.22
Medium and Good	21.70	19.95
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	43.80	42.00
Good, 30-40 pounds	42.70	39.50
Commercial, all weights	38.00	34.20

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—November

	1947	1946
Cattle	1,336,590	1,347,679
Calves	762,096	655,986
Hogs	5,501,067	5,434,088
Sheep and Lambs	1,470,856	1,528,542



With added facilities, and a strictly modernized plant, McFarland's will, in a short time, slaughter 1000 lambs daily. . . . The utmost in sanitation, equipment and efficiency is the watchword of this great firm.

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WHEN YOU EAT—EAT MEAT . . . WHEN YOU EAT MEAT, EAT MCFARLAND'S  
2922 South Main SALT LAKE CITY Dial 6-8721 and 6-8722

## SPECIALIZING IN LAMBS SINCE 1910

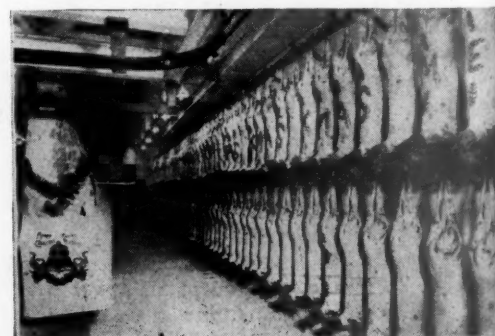
# ARCHIE McFARLAND & SON

UTAH'S OLDEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE WHOLESALE MEAT PACKER

McFarland's has grown from a small horse and buggy firm to one of the most efficient plants in the West.

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Pay Higher Prices for  
Sheep and Lambs





"HOME ON THE RANGE"



## Staley's Soybean Oil Meal Pellets


Years of study and interviews with ranchers and western experiment stations have gone into the development of STALEY'S Soybean Oil Meal Pellets.

Convenient, economical, easy-to-feed, with correct granulation and hardness, palatable STALEY'S Soybean Oil Meal Pellets fit into the feeding plans of modern ranchers. Available in four types and three sizes

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# A. E. STALEY

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DECATUR, ILLINOIS      FEED DIVISION      PAINESVILLE, OHIO

much as 15 to 20 percent higher than last season, due partly to a shift in lambs from the wheat pasture areas to the northern Colorado irrigated section. Drouth conditions in the Great Plains wheat pasture areas have limited the available lamb grazing area and have been responsible for a shift in lambs to both northern Colorado and western Nebraska. November rains and snows have been beneficial to the Great Plains region, but the lamb feeding area is still limited.

On December 1st the estimated number of lambs on feed in California was 270,000 head, a new high for recent years. This is due to large scale feeding operations in the Imperial Valley. Wet weather in Idaho has resulted in slow gains for lambs on feed there. This has resulted in a movement to eastern outlets of some half-fat lambs, part of which are being picked up as feeders. Elsewhere in the United States lamb feeding is on a reduced scale except in Utah and Arizona. Practically all of the important feeding sections of Montana and Wyoming are handling fewer lambs than last year.

#### Price Increases Predicted

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, increases in slaughter lamb prices are likely during the winter

as slaughter declines more than seasonally. The supply of lambs for slaughter during the first four months of 1948 will no doubt be the smallest in around 20 years. The B.A.E. also predicts increased prices on grass cattle during the winter and spring as marketings decrease. They state prices of grain-fed cattle are likely to continue high through spring, even though marketings of short-fed cattle will be relatively large. Predictions also point to continued high hog prices during 1948, with about the usual seasonal increase probable in the late winter or early spring.

E. E. M.

## More Feeding Notes

### Cull Peas Good Protein Supplement

Cull peas are an excellent protein supplement for growing - fattening pigs; fattening steers and fattening sheep, T. J. Cunha, nutrition specialist in the Department of Animal Husbandry at Washington State College, reported at the 4th annual Livestock Feeders' Day held on October 1, 1947, at the college in Pullman.

Pea vine, hay and pea vine silage are very good feeds for cattle and sheep, he further stated, while for hogs, pea

vine is not quite as good as alfalfa during their growing-fattening period.

### Minerals Should be Balanced

Professor C. W. Hickman, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Idaho, Moscow, spoke briefly at the Washington State College Lamb Feeders' Day on the need for minerals in balanced livestock rations.

He warned breeders and feeders alike that unbalanced minerals may be worse than none at all.

### WYOMING CO-OP GOES ALONG

The Wyoming Cooperative Wool Marketing Association lives up to the cooperative part of its name. The December Wool Grower (page 13) told of its fine cooperative spirit in printing its contracts to cover a deduction of 2 mills from all growers' accounts as membership dues except where specific objection to such deduction is made. Since that time, because a resolution adopted at the convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, November 13, increased the deduction to 4 mills, L. B. Miles, manager of the Co-op, has had the contracts reprinted to cover 4-mills instead of 2-mills.

Fine cooperation!

**"I Usually Sell a 115% LAMB CROP. I Feed  
PURINA CHECKERS"**

**says HOWARD FLITNER**  
Graybull, Wyo.

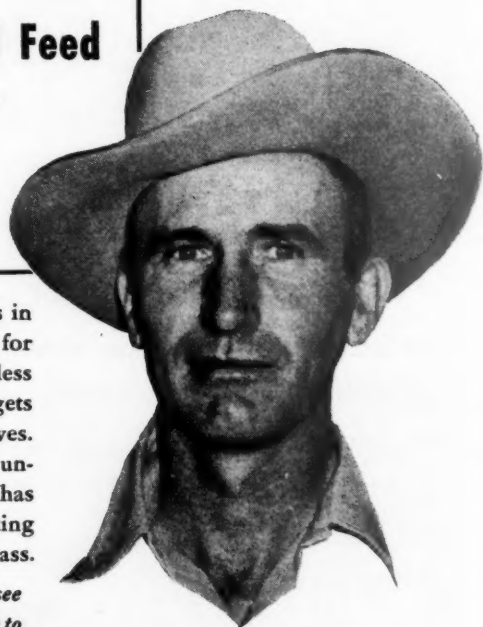
**VARIETY**



of proteins, minerals and carbohydrates in Purina Range Checkers is paying off for Howard Flitner. He seldom markets less than 1,500 lambs from 1,300 ewes, and gets from 10 to 12 pounds wool clip on his ewes. Part of these results he attributes to the unusually fine condition of his ewes. He has been feeding Checkers for 20 years, starting in January and carrying through until grass.

For **QUICK DELIVERY** on Checkers, see your Purina Dealer or Salesman or phone to

**RALSTON PURINA CO. • Denver • Kansas City • Wichita • Pocatello**





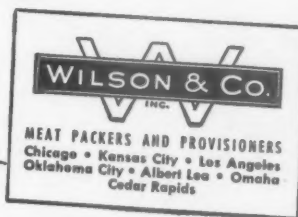
### *Dear Meat Consumer:*

Do you know that you hold the reins that guide the Livestock and Meat Industry team? The amount of meat you buy and your selection of cuts at retail meat counters govern the destiny of the entire industry. Your preferences and ability to buy determine to a large extent the kinds and number of cattle, hogs, and lambs produced on the farms and ranches of America. Meat packers and retailers are guided by your purchases in their methods of preparing and handling meat and meat foods.

Your demand for a wide selection of meat every day and the supply of livestock available for slaughter are the predominant factors affecting the price of meat. The livestock feed sup-

ply and Mother Nature greatly influence livestock marketings which result in seasonal as well as day to day variations in supply. The demand for meat also varies from season to season. All of these factors are reflected quickly in meat and livestock prices.

The Livestock and Meat Industry is continually striving to improve the quality and increase the variety of wholesome, tasty, and nutritious meats available to you every day. As we continue to "pull together," we will more nearly satisfy your wants.



**PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT**  
 Rancher Farmer County Agent Veterinarian Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer



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## A Promotional Institute

THAT'S what the 19th annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association is to be. Demonstrations will be the order of the day. They will cover:

Textile weaving  
Wool Schools  
Lamburger Sales  
Wool Handicraft  
Wool Promotion in Schools

Special assignments in the above promotional efforts have been given to the States who have done particularly effective work along special lines.

"How to Make the Best of Yourself," is the title of a demonstration of lanolin cosmetics by Mrs. Gertrude Hogan of Botany Company.

The Presidents' Reports are to be given at the luncheon on Monday at 1:00 p.m.

"Queen of the Woolies" . . . Who is She? While this is no "Miss Hush" contest, a good deal of rivalry and a lot of real fun are expected to develop in the selection of the Queen of the Woolies at the luncheon also.

The program is being planned also to allow the ladies to attend as many as possible of the sessions of the general convention of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council.

Remember the time and place: Hotel

# Auxiliary Section

Utah, Salt Lake City, January 25th through 29th.

## CONVENTION SOCIAL CALENDAR MONDAY, JANUARY 26

1:00 p.m. Luncheon for the Ladies, Hotel Utah  
7:30 p.m. Special Organ Recital, Salt Lake Tabernacle

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28

2 to 4 p.m. Tea for the Ladies, Governor's Mansion

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 29

7:30 p.m. Dinner-Dance  
Parade of Home Sewing Contestants  
Awarding of Prizes  
Hotel Utah

Tour of the Welfare Block of the L.D.S. Church at a time to be announced later.

Committee in Charge  
Mrs. J. T. Murdock, General Chairman

Mrs. Nellie Oswald, Organ Recital  
Mrs. E. J. Kearnes, Welfare Tour  
Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack, Mrs. E. J. Kearnes, Tea at Governor's Mansion.  
Mrs. Jim Allen, Luncheon  
Mrs. John Beal, Mrs. S. I. Greer, Program, Queen of the Woolies.

## APPRECIATION

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Ladies Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, I wish to extend New Year's greeting to all our officers, members, officers of the American Wool Council and of the State and National Wool Growers Associations and friends.

It has indeed been a privilege to be associated with you in this great organization. We are grateful that through your cooperation, we have made such important strides in our promotion and educational program. We appreciate your contribution toward the success we have attained.

During the coming year may your lives be enriched with your auxiliary work; may it be a joy and satisfaction to you.

May we keep in mind that service to our fellow men is the rent we pay for our room here on earth. So let us be alert to opportunities of service-giving, friendship, kindness and love.

May peace and happiness be yours through the coming year and success attend your efforts.

Mrs. Delbert Chipman, President  
Ladies Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association

## AT THE SOUTH DAKOTA MEETING



Happy winners of the South Dakota wool home-sewing contest: Left to right, Betty Jean Russell (2nd in suits), Donna Mae Payne (1st in dresses), Janice Withrow (1st in coats), Ardis Elise Russvold (2nd in dresses), Jean Mauch (1st in suits), Elaine Money (2nd in coats).

Selections were made at the style show, which was the feature of the banquet at the annual meeting of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association at Belle Fourche, December 12-13.



The Auxiliary of the South Dakota Association held a luncheon meeting at the annual state convention, at which Mrs. Walter Cunningham, Belle Fourche, (extreme right) presided as the group's head. Others shown, left to right, Mrs. Tom Burke, Mrs. Alfred Burke, Mrs. Ed. Marty, and Mrs. H. J. Devereaux.

## Texas Group Meets

THE Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association held its annual meeting in El Paso in the Paso Del Norte Hotel in connection with the 32nd annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, December 1-3.

Three enthusiastic and well-attended sessions of the Women's Auxiliary were held with the President, Mrs. Aubrey Baugh of Marfa, presiding. Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., of Kerrville gave a most interesting report of the work being done at the Wool and Mohair Weaving Center established this year by the Women's Auxiliary in Kerrville. In connection with her report she displayed articles showing the different types of weaving done at the Center—ties, baby blankets, rugs, and children's dress material. Much progress has been made since this Center was established early this year.

The Auxiliary voted to cooperate with the Extension Service of the Texas A.&M. College in their wool sewing project for 4-H Girls of Texas. It was voted to award one girl a trip to the National Wool Growers Convention and wool material for a garment in each of the three sewing groups—dresses, coats and suits. Details of these awards are to be worked out later. Miss Robertson, a representative of the Extension Service, was very helpful in outlining the project.

A student at Texas Tech in Lubbock was reported as selected to receive the \$300 Catherine Evans Scholarship Fund voted a year ago. The young lady who won this award is to do special research work in wool.

As part of the annual convention program, several social courtesies were extended the women visitors and members. The wool style show and tea given by the Popular Dry Goods Company of El Paso was one of the outstanding events. All-wool styles created by the nation's leading designers were predominant in the lovely fashion show, and all accessories—hats, shoes, hose, and costume jewelry were carefully chosen. In fur coats and fur-trimmed coats both Persian Lamb and American Broadtail were given prominence. Mr. Albert Schwartz announced the parade of fashions. It is a far cry from the dirty wool on the sheep's back to the beautiful wool creations presented by the 'Popular.' The centerpiece of the tea table and the decorations of the 7th

floor spacious auditorium were indicative of the Holiday Season.

Another delightful courtesy extended the ladies was the luncheon by the El Paso Chamber of Commerce at the "Westerner."

The stockyards and packing companies of El Paso honored both men and women convention visitors with a cocktail dinner at the Chamber of Commerce Building, followed by a dance at the Paso Del Norte Hotel.

Nothing, however, was more enjoyed by the sheepmen and their wives during their El Paso stay than the slow

rain that fell one night and morning. It was general over the whole West Texas ranch country.

The following officers were elected for 1948: Mrs. John Will Vance, Golden Hoof Farms, Coleman, president; Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., Kerrville, first vice president; Mrs. R. L. Walker, Fort Stockton, second vice president. The new president, Mrs. John Will Vance, appointed the following officers for 1948: Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Theo. Griffis, Coleman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Aubrey Baugh, Marfa, parliamentarian.



This outstanding ram lamb, son of the famous \$2200 KIRTON GUARD, was the First Prize Ram Lamb at Portland, San Francisco and Ogden.

W. H. S. FARMS also showed the Champion Suffolk Ewe, Reserve Champion Suffolk Ram and Ewe, and Reserve Champion Hampshire Ram and Ewe at the recent Ogden Show; also Reserve Champion Suffolk Ram and Champion Hampshire Ewe at the Pacific International; also Champion Hampshire Ram and Ewe at the recent Grand National in San Francisco.

The \$2500 top ram of the 1947 National Ram Sale, a Suffolk stud consigned by Charles Howland & Sons, was also a ram of our breeding.

# WALTER P. HUBBARD

CHAS. R. BUFFUM, Shepherd

JUNCTION CITY, ORE.



## HAMPSHIRE RAMS

stand out as sires par excellence when you figure the returns of your lamb crop. Our booklet will tell you what sheep authorities say about it.

American Hampshire Sheep Association  
72-N Woodland Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.

## FOR SALE:

6,500 bred ewes—smooth Rambouillets, one- and two-year breeders. Bred to purebred Hampshire bucks. 1,000 to lamb February 1  
2,500 to lamb March 4  
3,000 to lamb March 25  
Will deliver 30 days before lambing.  
Address inquiries to  
RAMSEY FEEDING COMPANY, Scottsbluff, Neb.

## Tom Brown

Incorporated  
VETERINARY AND LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES  
Livestock Vaccines-Medicines and Instruments Etc.  
116 West Third South, Salt Lake City 1, Utah

## ATTENTION

Sell your  
SHEEP PELTS  
HIDES—RAW FURS  
AND WOOL

to the  
**IDAHO HIDE AND  
TALLOW CO.**

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO  
Highest Market Prices and a  
square deal always  
P. O. Box 757 Phone 314  
1 Mile Southwest of Twin Falls

## IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Box 346, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Write for List of Members who maintain  
foundation flocks in Suffolks, Hamp-  
shires, Panamas, Corriedales, Colum-  
bias, and Rambouillets.

tarian; Mrs. Marsh Lea, Fort Stockton, national publicity chairman; Mrs. Adam Wilson, Jr., Hunt, state publicity chairman.

Mrs. Marsh Lea

## Idaho's Wool Supply

A display of woollen articles, numbering more than 100 items, formed the basis of the talk on the uses of wool given at the recent convention of the Idaho Farm Bureau by Mrs. Merle L. Drake, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

The display, which will be on exhibit during the Idaho Wool Growers State convention at Boise, January 8-10, consists of six classifications: wool pelts and sheepskin leather products; knitted pads, rugs, table covers; dolls, toys; decorations for parties, ornaments; colorful yarn combinations for Christmas package wrapping; knit woollen wear such as gloves, socks, sweaters and shawls.

The enthusiasm of the women was so great that they asked Mrs. Drake to show them how to make the dolls.

## UTAH AUXILIARY PROGRAM

### JANUARY 19

9 a.m. Registration and General Assembly with Utah Wool Growers, Auxiliary President's Address

1:30 p.m. Business meeting, Pioneer Room

Presidents' Reports—Election of Officers

7:00 p.m. Dinner - Dance

### JANUARY 20

9:30 a.m. General assembly with Utah Wool Growers

1:30 p.m. Luncheon at Crown Room

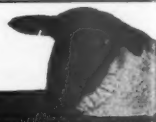
8:00 p.m. State Wool Style Review  
Featuring contestants in the Home-Sewing Contest from all over the State.  
Also special features.

## Higher Freight Rates

THE Interstate Commerce Commission on December 3rd approved a second temporary 10 percent general increase in freight rates. This is the second such increase since October 1st this year, and gives the carriers a temporary increase of 20 percent altogether, which will be effective until next June 30th. By that time the Commission expects to have reached its de-

cision on the carriers' request for a permanent 30 percent general increase in rates.

## SUFFOLKS



SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING  
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT  
AT MARKET TIME  
SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS  
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE  
THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY  
C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer,  
Moscow, Idaho

Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records

M. L. Buchanan, Secretary  
W. A. Denecke, President

## COLUMBIAS

More Wool More Mutton

Address inquiries to  
Columbia Sheep Breeders Ass'n.  
of America

Box 2466 — State College Station  
Fargo, North Dakota

## O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.

Eric C. Pollei, Branch Manager  
See our display booth at the Utah Wool Growers  
and National Wool Growers Conventions  
Livestock Vaccines and Supplies  
42 West Broadway Salt Lake City 1, Utah

—the champion breed  
*Corriedale Sheep*



Yes, the records  
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dales give you  
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# Around the Range Country

Mostly fair and generally mild weather greeted the Rocky Mountain area the beginning of December. Conditions in the Southwest and Far West were also favorable.

Rain and snow during the second week improved ranges in the Rocky Mountains but livestock feeding general over the country. Beneficial rains improved feed and pasture prospects in the dry Southwest; Texas reported need for warmer weather to stimulate growth of ranges and grain pastures. Livestock generally were in good condition, with heavy movement to market in some localities.

As December progressed, California and Arizona continued dry. The cold, wet weather in other sections was hard on livestock, with a few reports of shrinkage.

## U. S. WEATHER REPORTS

### CALIFORNIA

#### Cupertino, Santa Clara County

Winter forage is fair (December 16). There aren't too many sheep in this section, but those here look good, and no supplemental feeding has been necessary.

The season started out with good weather, and grass got a good start; then came cold weather and we now need rain, so grass isn't too good.

Baled alfalfa is \$30 per ton. Concentrates are available at high prices.

Breeding bands are about the same in number as last year's.

Losses from predators have been very small, thanks to our Government trapper and U. S. Fish and Wildlife hunters.

Frank Isidoro

#### Plymouth, Amador County

My wool sold at 56.72 cents per pound, Boston—48.68 cents net. The \$4 per fleece was slightly higher than last year's price.

Winter range conditions are very

good (December 20). Here at an elevation of 1400 feet we are having one of the best seasons in my time, with the best lambing weather ever.

There are only small farm flocks in this section and there has been no change in the number of ewes bred. About 85 percent of the farms carry about the same number of ewes year to year.

Haven't lost a sheep or Angora goat in the last year to predators. There is little change in costs of operation because we use little supplemental feed. We raise and feed oats.

I think you are doing the wool growers a service that should be appreciated by all sheepmen.

J. H.

### COLORADO

#### Center, Saguache County

Costs of operation this year will be 30 percent higher than in 1945 and 20 percent higher than in 1946.

Shrinkage on my wool clip was 59 percent. I received 33.39 cents per pound, ten cents less than a year ago.

The winter range is in good condition (December 15), as are sheep flocks. No supplemental feeding has been necessary so far; the weather has been beneficial to date.

Stacked alfalfa is \$20 per ton, and concentrates are available at \$125 per ton.

Crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are going at \$20 to \$25. We lost no sheep from predators this year.

R. V. Burkholder

### IDAHO

#### Twin Falls, Twin Falls County

We have had an open winter north of the Snake River—that is, right in our section of the country, but it has been quite cold (December 15).

The sheep have not been on anything but dry feed; no green grass. They have just about been holding their own. About 75 percent of the sheep are still out on the desert.

We will need snow soon, however, if we are to have enough moisture. South of us in the mountains, there is quite a little snow.

John H. Breckenridge

#### Oakley, Cassia County

Where fire did not take the feed last fall, the range is average (December 13). Supplemental feeding has only been necessary for the yearling ewes. Weather has been good so far.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$14, but concentrates are not obtainable. Breeding bands number the same as in 1946 and there has been no change in the number of ewes bred. Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$24 per head.

Loss from predators amounted to two percent this year, which is as great as last year's loss.

Operational costs this year are 30 percent greater than in 1945 and 20 percent greater than in 1946.

I received 44 cents per pound for my wool and \$5.28 per fleece, the same as a year ago. The appraiser's estimate of shrinkage and the core test tallied.

Eugene Pickett

### MONTANA

#### Bozeman, Gallatin County

There is a little too much snow on the winter range and some ice (December 13), but flocks are in good condition. Supplemental feeding has just begun. The weather generally has been bad for November and early December. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$12 and concentrates are \$78 per ton.

Breeding bands are smaller than a year ago. The number of ewes bred is 20 per cent less than a year ago, due to the scarcity of labor and high operational costs.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$19 to \$20 and crossbred (whitefaced) yearlings are \$20 to \$22.

Loss from predators amounts to one percent, about the same as a year ago.

Costs of operation are a trifle higher than in 1946. We have sufficient herders.

C. E. Sime



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HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
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Amity, Oregon

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Levan, Utah

WINN & SON, R. E.  
Nephi, Utah

### TARGEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.  
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### Bozeman, Gallatin County

The range is in good shape, although it looked as if it would be a tough winter for a while in November. It snowed 25 days in a row in the Gallatin Valley; a good amount of moisture came with the snow which should insure good grass next spring. Of course, many stockmen had to feed earlier than they had anticipated, and concentrates and hay supplies were being contracted and purchased rapidly. There was a good supply of hay in the valley and no shortage is anticipated. Stacked alfalfa is \$20 to \$25, and concentrates are \$78 per ton.

In December so far (the 15th) we have had very mild weather and the snow has not interfered with winter grazing on the range. Breeding bands number about the same as a year ago. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$25 and crossbred (whitefaced) yearlings are \$22 and \$23.

The State is now opening a campaign on coyotes with the new poison (1080) and we are hoping for excellent results, as losses were high this fall.

Operational costs in 1947 were higher than in 1945 or 1946, mostly in the food and labor categories.

George T. Sime

### Corwin Springs, Park County

My wool was graded choice three-eighths and quarter blood, with a shrink of 45 percent. I received 58.30 and 56.56 cents per pound, about the same as last year's price. The \$6.00 per fleece was also in line with a year ago.

Flocks are in good condition (December 17) and supplemental feeding has started. There has been quite a bit of snow.

Stacked alfalfa is \$16 to \$18. Ewes bred number the same as those bred a year ago.

We have lost no sheep to predators this year.

William Simonson

### Martinsdale, Meagher County

Soybean cake is available for winter feeding, but I am using home-grown oats now. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$25.

The outlook for feed on the winter range is good (December 1). We have had rough weather and in some sections feeding started much too early.



Forage on the summer range was not as good as in previous years, due to dry weather during most of the summer. As a result, lambs were lighter in weight.

Ewe lambs carried over this fall number about the same in this section as a year ago. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$22, as are crossbreds. Fewer ewes were bred; several operators sold all sheep because of the difficult labor situation and uncertain outlook for wool.

The coyote situation is improving a little in this area.

E. J. Settle

## NEVADA

### Ely, White Pine County

Flocks in this section are in fair condition (December 16) and no supplemental feeding has been done yet. There is ample snow in most of the district, especially in the southern part where it is deep, and sheep and cattle are being fed. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$25.

Breeding bands are smaller this year. There is a decrease of about 25 percent in the number of ewes bred due mostly to too much Government interference and Forest Service cuts. Fine-wool and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are going at \$25.

We've had a normal loss from predators, amounting to about six percent.

Operational costs are higher this year than in either 1946 or 1945. We have sufficient herders.

Lloyd Sorensen

## NEW MEXICO

### Roswell, Chaves County

Winter forage is very short and scant (December 20), while sheep flocks are about average; no supplemental feeding necessary so far. December weather has been beneficial, with some moisture. Hay is \$32 to \$35; 43 percent cake is \$112 per ton. Breeding bands are smaller this year. Ewes bred are 10 percent less in number, due first to the Washington foreign policy and attitude, and, second, to short ranges.

Fine-wool and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes are \$15 to \$17.

Due to the efficient work of Government trappers, loss from predators was not as great as last year, amounting to 5 percent.

Operational costs in 1947 were 25 percent higher than in 1945 and 15 percent higher than in 1946.

My wool brought 39¼ cents per pound, private sale, which is ½ cent above the 1946 price. Received \$4.05 per fleece, or 42 cents more than last year.

Jess W. Corn

## OREGON

### Antelope, Wasco County

Loss from predators, which occurred mostly on the summer range (forest), amounted to six percent during 1947.

Winter range forage is the best I have seen in all my 40 years with sheep (December 17). Sheep flocks are one hundred percent for December, and would have been better with less rain in November; no supplemental feeding necessary yet. Stacked alfalfa is \$24.

Breeding bands are smaller in number this year. Number of ewes bred is about 85 percent of last year's number, as we are unable to buy replacements.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$21.50, as well as crossbreds.

Good herders are scarce. The year

1947 topped all others in costs of operation.

My wool brought 42 cents a pound, as it did last year, but fleeces, averaging \$4.20, topped last year's \$3.78.

H. E. Rooper

## SOUTH DAKOTA

### Ralph, Harding County

Another year is drawing to a close (December 5), and looking back, we can see it has been a very good one. The crops were very good and also the hay and grass. Stock look as good as I have ever seen them.

Many of the sheepmen have not yet received returns on their wool. I turned mine over to the Hafner Wool Warehouse in Newell and it was sold in a short time for 54 cents per pound, net. I received 46 cents per pound last year, and in 1943, I received a little less than 38 cents from the Co-op Wool Growers of South Dakota.

I have not seen or heard a coyote or lost a sheep from coyotes for ten months, thanks to our South Dakota bounty law and Gail Coe, our plane hunter.

Buck Olson

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and  
Prosperous New Year  
To Every One*

## RAMBOUILLETS

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Iram, Texas



### Spearfish, Lawrence County

My wool brought 54 cents per pound as against 47 cents a year ago. The \$6.19 per fleece is above the \$5.42 received last year. None of the clip was handled through the C.C.C. this year; it was sold in original bags with a one percent dock.

We had 12 to 14 inches of snow around the 18th of November but it is all gone now (November 30). Feed conditions and outlook on the winter range are good.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$14. Some concentrates are available at \$43 to \$100 and \$110 per ton.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$20, and crossbred (whitefaced) yearlings are from \$22 to \$24. Few ewe lambs were carried over this fall. Ewes bred were fewer in number, due to scarce help and high costs.

We have sufficient herders and very few coyotes in this section.

Ralph L. Bahn

### Rapid City, Pennington County

Forage on the winter range is in good condition (December 15), as are sheep flocks. No supplemental feeding has been necessary. Stacked alfalfa is \$12 to \$15 and concentrates are obtainable at \$100 per ton.

Breeding bands are smaller this year. A decline of from 10 to 15 percent in the number of ewes bred is evident. Blackfaced rams were used during the war, at which time all lambs were sold. Now the ewes are old and cannot be replaced.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$20; while crossbreds are from \$20 to \$22.

Costs of operation are higher this year than they were in 1945 and 1946. B.W.M.

### WASHINGTON

#### Adrian, Grant County

The weather is bad here—about three inches of snow, and it looks as if we may get more (December 6). The grass is good. We have had lots of rain so far.

Sheep are in good shape for winter. We may have to feed soon if we get much more snow.

There are not many sheep left here. Most of the sheepmen have bought cattle.

Hay is from \$20 to \$30 per ton.

Joe W. Hodgson

#### Pullman, Whitman County

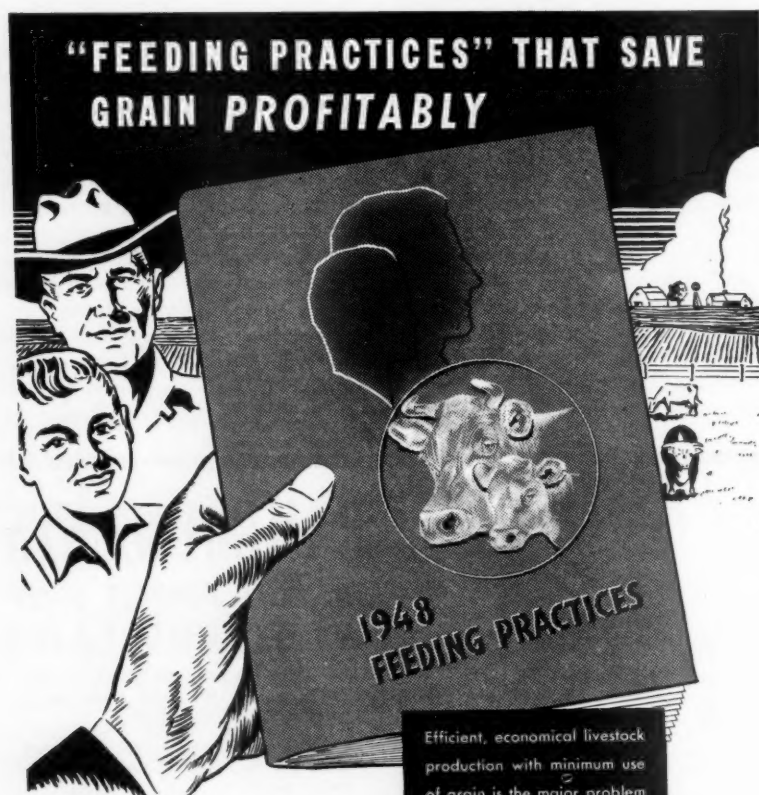
Forage on the winter range is good and sheep flocks are in good condition also (December 15). We've had a little too much moisture thus far during the month.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$24 and \$25 per ton. Pea meal is \$95 per ton, and soybean meal, \$110.

Breeding bands are smaller than a year ago; the number of ewes bred is down 10 percent due to the wool policy, labor costs, rangeland shrinkage, and prices. Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$16 to \$18, while whitefaced crossbreds are \$16 to \$20. We have suffered a 5 percent greater loss from predators than in 1946.

Costs of operation are above those for 1945 and about the same as those for 1946.

Joe Muir



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## WASHINGTON

### Oroville, Okanogan County

With ideal weather thus far in December (18th), forage and sheep flocks are both in good condition.

Stacked alfalfa hay is \$25 and concentrates are \$95 per ton. Breeding bands are small this year, 10 percent fewer ewes being bred, due solely to labor in my case.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$25 a head and crossbred (white-faced) yearlings are \$24.

Loss from predators is about the same as last year. Operational costs in 1947 were much more than in 1945 and still more than in 1946.

Our main problem is securing needed labor. Competent sheepherders are not available in this State.

Victor Lesamiz

### Spokane, Spokane County

General range conditions are way above average (December 23). There is ample soil moisture and a good growth of grass, no extremely cold weather or bad storms. Sheep are in excellent condition, with practically no supplemental feeding. Feed supplies are ample, alfalfa around \$20 per ton in stack; grain, \$20 to \$70 per ton.

The trend in sheep numbers is still down. I am wondering when it is going to end. Because of the decrease in sheep there should be a fairly good supply of herders this year.

We have heard of sales of yearling ewes at prices ranging from \$20 to \$24 per head.

Our wool was appraised at 45 cents, Boston, and sold at the same price; charges, .078 including wool bags, twine and trucking from range to Portland and the customary selling and appraisal fees, freight to Boston, etc. Net, .372 per pound.

I would like to see a comparison of the cost of production of a bushel of wheat. Our local price is \$2.82 at country points and higher if it contains more than 10 percent protein. Compare this with wool at 45 cents a grease pound delivered in Boston. Both products are essential to the well-being of our people. Or, compare wool with costs of the feed grains and concentrates a wool grower has to buy.

I have before me a chart showing 18 items of farm production selling at prices from 25 to 65 percent above par-



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**FOR BLACK DISEASE**—Cutter's Clostridium Novyi Bacterin. It gives dependable seasonal protection. Vaccinate regularly if there is any record of deaths from this killer in your flock.

**FOR SHIPPING FEVER**—Cutter's Mixed Bacterin (Ovine) No. 1. It builds resistance against hemorrhagic septicemia and other related diseases as well. Use it routinely!

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BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

ity, and 12 items with prices from 7½ to 75 percent below parity. How are we going to obtain a stable economy under such conditions?

One point, I believe should receive more publicity, is the effect the decrease in production, especially of fine wool, is going to have on the American wool industry. In other words, the people should know that anything accomplished in stabilizing the sheep industry is not for the sole benefit of the wool grower (as seems to be the general belief) but is also for the benefit of our wool industry (the best in the world), their employees and all people engaged in the growing, handling, processing, selling and wearing of wool, which comes home to us all.

Certainly we are fast approaching, if we have not already crossed, the danger line in wool production, both from the standpoint of national defense, and of the American people being able to buy at reasonable prices the fine type of clothing we have been accustomed to wear, which cannot be manufactured if we become dependent on foreign nations for the bulk of our wool supply.

There is also the question of our

dwindling meat supply with which the public is likely to be more familiar during the coming year.

G. M. Pinkerton

## WYOMING

### Lander, Fremont County

My 1947 clip had a shrink of 62 percent and brought 35 cents per pound, net, as against 32 cents a year ago. I did not ask for a reappraisal.

Breeding bands number the same as a year ago, but fewer ewes were bred by at least 15 percent, due to lack of good help and the rising cost of operation. Costs are 20 percent higher than in 1945 and 10 percent higher than in 1946.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are selling for \$22, and if whitefaced crossbreds were available they would bring about \$24.

Art Faulkner

### McKinley, Converse County

We have had some pretty tough winter in parts of Wyoming (December 15), whereas other parts have had a good winter. At our own place we have been feeding since the 15th of

November. The ground is covered with snow and has been for about five weeks. It is impossible for stock to get any grass.

This makes a long, long winter and of course, the grass had been matted down by the snow and ice and when it does clear off, if it does, there will not be too much strength in the grass as it will have rotted. Fortunately, this applies only to certain sections of the State, but in those sections where it does apply, it is really tough.

J. B. Wilson

## Vaughn's Excellent Speech

HOWARD Vaughn, vice-president of the National Wool Growers Association, and immediate past president of the California Wool Growers Association, proved himself to be a logical thinker on national and world affairs as well as a most able spokesman for the sheep industry, at a luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco on November 21st. The Wool Grower is not printing this address at this time because copies of it have been widely distributed by the California Association.

# GUTHRIE Corriedales

Aust. Sheep Breeders' Show, Melbourne, 1946:—In Open Ram Classes the Guthrie Stud Scored 25 Points out of Possible 26 and Won Champion and Res. Champion.

The Champion cost the AUSTRALASIAN RECORD PRICE OF \$3,150 on property, plus free service of 40 ewes. . . .

His FLEECE was tested by the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, to be a true 50's quality all over and ABSOLUTELY HAIR FREE. . . .

Officially weighed by Dalgety & Co., Ltd.—Weight, 283 lbs. . . . WEIGHT OF FLEECE OF 10 MONTHS GROWTH, 35½ LBS., EQUAL TO OVER 40 LBS. FOR 12 MONTHS GROWTH. . . .

EIGHT GUTHRIE'S STUD RAMS IN 1946 AVERAGED \$1039.50. New South Wales Press write as follows re the Guthrie Stud, which was founded upon STUD Lincoln and STUD Merino sheep, has nearly 70 YEARS HISTORY BEHIND IT, and HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE No. 1 STUD of Australia:—

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE GUTHRIE CORRIEDALE STUD IS THE GREATEST PRIZE WINNING STUD IN THE WORLD."

"The remarkable successes of the Guthrie Stud at the Melbourne and Sydney Sheepbreeders' Shows, the Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth Royal Shows, when pitted against the best Corriedales in Australia, are practically UNPARALLELED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

IN MELBOURNE:—"For six out of the past seven years, the Guthrie Corriedales have TOPPED THE AUCTION SALES AGAINST ALL BREEDS, ALSO THE AVERAGES."

WOOL:—"For some years the highest price for other than Merino WOOL has been appraised for Corriedale Wool from a flock founded and maintained on PURE GUTHRIE BLOOD."



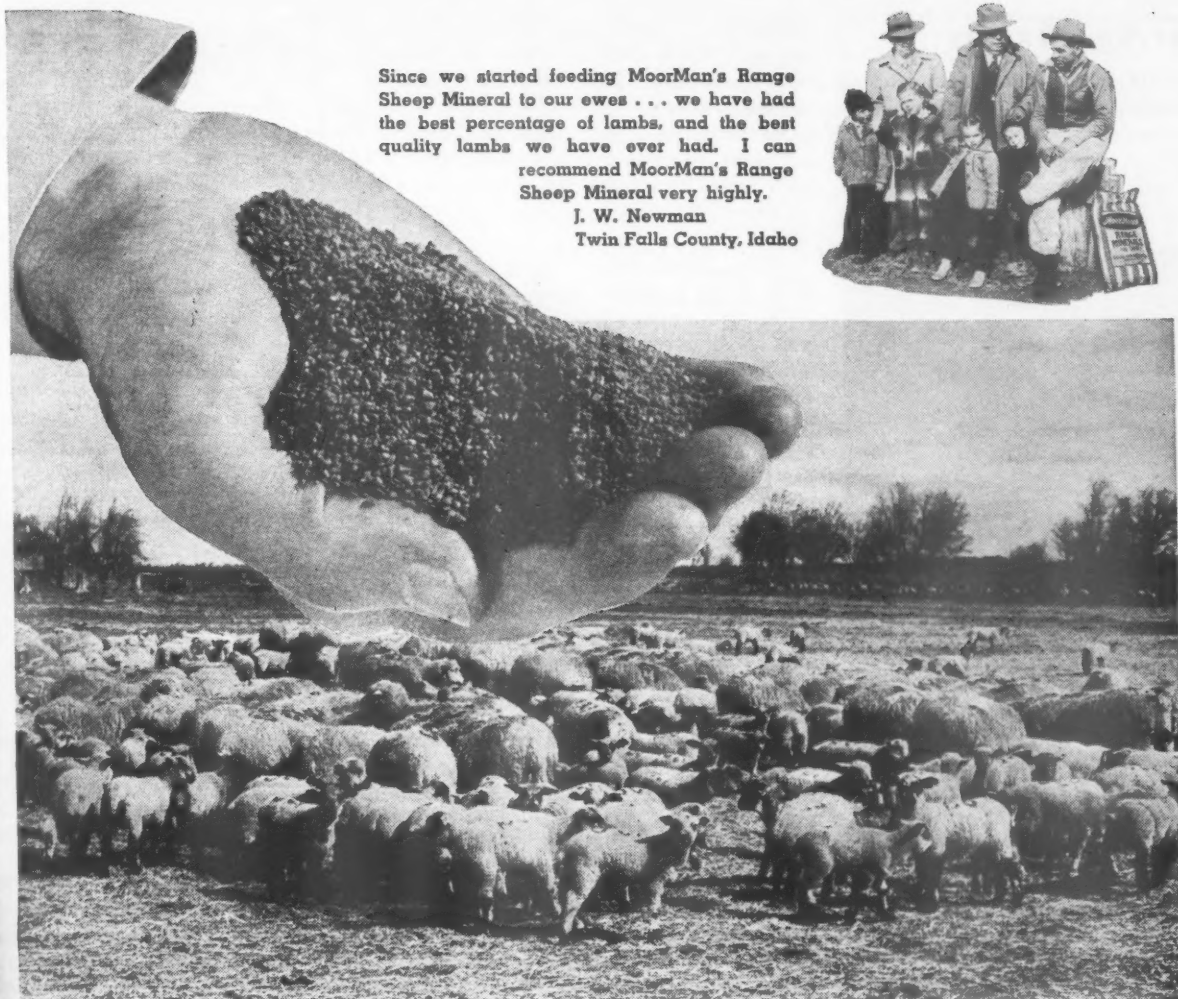
2-year-old Guthrie Corriedale Ram—Champion 1946 Melbourne Show, Sold for \$3,150, an Australian Record.

At the auction sales of wool in the great wool selling center, Geelong, Victoria, Australia, the greasy pure Corriedale wool from the Guthrie sold up to over \$1.00 per pound.

GUTHRIE STUD EXPORTED RAMS 1946 TO U.S.A., SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA! STUD RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.

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J. W. Newman  
Twin Falls County, Idaho

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Each formula is carefully compounded so

that stock can absorb the elements they need without oversating, and thus save costly winter feed. The new granular form is easy-to-handle, reduces waste—goes a long way. There's a special MoorMan Mineral Supplement "Custom-Made" for each kind of livestock, and each method of feeding, all developed and proved on the World's Largest Mineral Experiment Farm, and in many field tests. Let your MoorMan Man help you solve your mineral feeding problems, or write, MoorMan Mfg. Co., Quincy, Illinois.

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## Shearing Champs

**ROLAND** Burkhart, 35-year-old southpaw shearer from Pandora, Ohio, captured his second International Professional Sheep Shearing title at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, December 6, by nosing out



Roland Burkhart of Pandora, Ohio, winner of the 1947 International Professional Sheep Shearing Title.

the defending champion, Lane R. Potter of Sidney, Montana, by a slender margin. Rangy, good-natured "Rollie" Burkhart won over a field of 24 contestants from all sections of the country.

Potter, in holding the Ohioan's victory margin to less than a point, sheared three sheep in the phenomenal time of 1 minute, 44 seconds per sheep. Burkhart, whose average time was 2 minutes, 3 seconds per sheep, annexed the crown on his slightly superior shearing technique and quality of workmanship, with a point total of 90.43 out of a possible 100.

Burkhart, married and the father of three boys, has been a custom shearer in the range States for 17 years. He won his first title in 1939, placed second in 1940 and entered the contest again this year after a lapse of seven years. He shears more than 14,000 sheep a year, using fewer than 75 shearing strokes per sheep.

After the completion of Pandora's shearing season in mid-June, Burkhart

makes an annual 1200 mile jaunt to Newell, South Dakota, where he owns and operates a 12-man shearing plant, serving farmers in the Black Hills district until mid-July. His largest shearing tally at one stretch was 197 sheep in 9 hours and would have been greater except for one factor—he ran out of sheep!

When asked whether shearing was a difficult art to learn, Burkhart drawled, "Well, it's a man's job, alright. When you shear between 150 and 200 head of sheep a day, you've really got to be a man to stand the gaff."

The new 4-H Champion is Bernard (Bud) Beastron, 21, a tall, quiet-spoken lad from Harrold, South Dakota. His total score with speed, technique, and quality of workmanship, was 90.9. Three points behind him, with a score of 87.03 was Rex Chittick, 18, of Ross-ville, Indiana. Maurice McClure, 19 of Walton, Kansas, finished on the heels of Chittick with 86.87 points.

The International Sheep Shearing Contests were started in 1938 under the direction of E. S. Bartlett, livestock specialist of Sunbeam Corporation.

## International Sheep Awards

**TOP** Awards at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, November 29 through December 6, 1947, are given below:

### Breeding Sheep:

**Cheviots:** Champion Ram, Alvin L. Helms & Son, Belleville, Illinois (aged); Reserve Champion Ram, Alvin L. Helms & Son (yearling).

**Champion Ewe,** Alvin L. Helms & Son, (yearling); Reserve Champion Ewe, Alvin L. Helms & Son (lamb).

**Shropshires:** Champion Ram, F. M. Shultz, De Graff, Ohio (yearling); Reserve Champion Ram, Wm. F. Renk & Sons, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin (aged).

**Champion Ewe,** F. M. Shultz, De Graff, Ohio (yearling); Reserve Champion Ewe, A. J. Moore, Butler, Indiana (lamb).

**Southdowns:** Champion Ram, Earl Jenkins, Ashley, Ohio (yearling); Reserve Champion Ram, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, (lamb).

**Champion Ewe,** Earl Jenkins (yearling); Reserve Champion Ewe, Earl Jenkins (lamb).

**Dorsets:** Champion Ram, Willard Bitzer, Washington Court House, Ohio (lamb); Reserve Champion Ram, Rob-

ert M. Jackson, Seneca, Illinois (yearling).

**Champion Ewe,** Robert Jackson (yearling); Reserve Champion Ewe, Robert Jackson (lamb).

**Hampshires:** Champion Ram, Wm. F. Renk & Sons, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin (aged); Reserve Champion Ram, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming (lamb).

**Champion Ewe,** Wm. F. Renk & Sons (yearling); Reserve Champion Ewe, University of Wyoming (lamb).

**Oxfords:** Champion Ram, William Duncan, Lake Villa, Illinois (aged); Reserve Champion Ram, William G. Nash, Sharpsville, Indiana (lamb).

**Champion Ewe,** William Duncan (lamb); Reserve Champion Ewe, Chas. Dooley, Libertyville, Illinois (yearling).

**Suffolks:** Champion Ram, Torrance Beardmore, Mono Mills, Ont., Canada (lamb); Reserve Champion Ram, Harry McClain, Lima, Ohio.

**Champion Ewe,** Elmcraff Farm, Oshawa, Ont., Canada (yearling); Reserve Champion Ewe, Harry McClain (yearling).

**Rambouillets:** Champion Ram, Oren Wright, Greenwood, Indiana (aged); Reserve Champion Ram, University of Wyoming (yearling).

**Champion Ewe,** University of Wyoming (yearling); Reserve Champion Ewe, University of Wyoming (lamb).

**Lincolns:** Champion Ram, Leeland Farms, Highgate, Ont., Canada (aged); Reserve Champion Ram, Stanley Graham, Alvinston, Ont., Canada (lamb).

**Champion Ewe,** Shaffer Bros., West Milton, Ohio (yearling); Reserve Champion Ewe, Leeland Farms (lamb).

**Cotswolds:** Champion Ram, Shaffer Bros., (aged); Reserve Champion Ram, Cottonwood Valley Farm, Kentland, Indiana (yearling).

**Champion Ewe,** C. P. Harding & Son, Sigel, Illinois (yearling); Reserve Champion Ewe, Cottonwood Valley Farm (yearling).

**Corriedales:** Champion Ram, H. E. McBride, Harpster, Ohio (lamb); Reserve Champion Ram, H. E. McBride (aged).

**Champion Ewe,** University of Wyoming (lamb); Reserve Champion Ewe, H. E. McBride (yearling).

### Other Sheep Classes:

**Champion Carload of Lambs:** H. C. Besuden, Winchester, Kentucky (Southdown Cross).

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January, 1948

Grand Champion Wether Lamb: Oklahoma A.&M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma (Shropshire), weight 97 pounds, sold to Swift & Co., at \$5 per pound.

Reserve Grand Champion Wether Lamb: Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio (Southdown).

Grand Champion Pen of 3 Wethers: Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio (Southdowns), sold at \$3 per pound to Swift & Co., for the DeMets Restaurant.

Reserve Grand Champion Pen of 3 Wethers: Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa (Southdowns), sold at \$1.75 per pound to Joe Dixon, Garland, Texas.

Champion Sheep Carcass: Ben Disch, Evansville, Wisconsin (Southdown), live weight 82 pounds; dressed weight 45 pounds. Later sold to Irwin Brothers for the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, at \$1 per pound.

Junior Livestock Feeding Contest: Champion pen of 3 wether lambs (over 95 pounds, Arlo Jenssen, Garber, Oklahoma, sold at \$1.50 per pound to Swift & Co.

## Wool Show

Champion Fleece—Market Class: Jerry King, Cheyenne, Wyoming (Quarter blood combing 48s-50s).

Reserve Champion Fleece—Market Class: E. E. Nye & Son, Jonesville, Michigan (Fine Combing 64s-70s-80s).

Champion Fleece—Purebred Division: Art King, Cheyenne, Wyoming (Corriedale).

Reserve Champion Fleece—Purebred Division: E. E. Nye & Son, Jonesville, Michigan (Rambouillet).

Grand Champion Fleece: Art King, Cheyenne, Wyoming (Corriedale).

Reserve Grand Champion Fleece: Jerry King, Cheyenne, Wyoming (Quarter blood combing).

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## A Tall Tale

By Peter Spraynozzle

IN "Shepherd's Empire," Col. Wentworth writes of the drifting of sheep across the deserts of the West. There is one outstanding migration experienced by Joe Bush and me, Peter, not recorded in the well-told history of the sheep industry in the West. There was a time when trailing across country was the only transportation system known to stockmen. When Armour and Company were not the extensive buyers they are now, Joe Bush and me once bought 10,000 head of sheep south of the Border to trail-drive them overland to our Sheepfold spread in the three-corner country of Idaho, Utah and Nevada.

On this drive Joe and me, our herders and camptenders, came to a canyon river too turbulent to ford, so Joe sent the camptender (Raft River Elmer) on

ahead to find a crossing or some place where we might drive around the head of the canyon. In a matter of days Raft River Elmer returned with the information that a tree had fallen from our side south of the canyon to lie on the northern lip of the canyon, making a bridge over which Raft River thought we might drive the sheep by cutting away some of the branches.

In time we arrived where the tree bridged the canyon, and upon investigation, Joe found the tree to be hollow from the stump to the top on the far side of the canyon. So we made a single gang plank from poles and succeeded in driving our 10,000 sheep into the butt of the hollow tree that spanned the canyon, including our saddle stock and the camp wagon.

Joe Bush was jubilant: Here we were with 10,000 sheep, a complete sheep outfit and canyon deep and wide between us and our Sheepfold spread and then to find a hollow tree that gave us a covered bridge. That was a blessing Joe was not expecting. Raft River Elmer, the camptender, and the herder, Pink River White, went on ahead of the sheep to be on hand to receive them on the northern side of the canyon.

Joe Bush was jubilant: Here we were with 10,000 sheep, a complete sheep outfit and a canyon deep and wide of the sheep had come through; more than eight thousand of them were lost in the hollow branches of the tree. This was somewhat disconcerting to Joe and me. Lambing time was approaching and no tree, no matter what its position or how spacious its branch chambers — was an ideal lambing ground. Within the tree was a peculiar moss—Joe thinks it was fed from the sap—that gave the sheep plenty of good feed and it was moist enough to take the place of water so there was no danger of any material loss because of feed or water.

Pink River White caught himself a bobcat, muzzled it, put it on a leash, and using the angry glare of the eyes as a flash light, was able to work many of the sheep out of the longer branches. The bobcat being very hungry was very eager in herding out the sheep. It was a tough job rounding up the sheep in the dark with only the glare of a bobcat's eyes to light the way.

Some of the ewes had dropped their lambs; others had got into some of the smaller branches near the top. With the vitamins in the moss the sheep were well nourished and grew and by their

growth were made prisoners in the upper brackets of the tree. In due time we gathered all but maybe a thousand head of the ewes that were in branches beyond our reach, and even to this day there are sheep in the Arizona-Utah border that feed and move about only at night, because their ancestors were lambled in the dark of that hollow tree.

Joe Bush says that with the passing of years the wind and the rain have washed away at the side of the canyon, and the tree fell and split and brought light to some of our sheep that so long had lived and bred and lambled in the utter darkness of that mighty tree.

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## Utah's Sheep Industry

(Continued from page 18)

fied the importance of food and fiber. Every approach was developed that Utah might be self-supporting and at the same time contribute to the wants of gold-seekers of California. In the year 1852 the legislature appropriated \$2,000 in the interest of promoting the woolen mill industry, and the first known manufacturer of woolen goods was Mathew Gaunt. The Deseret News as of July 10, 1852, carries an advertisement announcing that he was prepared to card wool at his woolen factories on the Jordan River 10 miles south of Salt Lake City. He solicited wool from all the settlements, which now had spread to the far corners of the State. By November 1852 he had started the weaving of cloth with new and improved machinery hauled across the plains under the guiding influence of Brigham Young. Thus the manufacturing of woolen goods was developed in the State of Utah. With the uniting of the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific at Promontory Point at the north end of Great Salt Lake in 1869, there was a considerable boost in that industry. New woolen mills were established at Provo, Beaver, Ogden and many other points. At the latter point \$60,000 was used in the construction of a woolen mill. While purposes and necessity promoted the woolen industry during that period, a splendid opportunity awaits the manufacturing of both woolens and worsteds in the extreme western country and along the Pacific Coast.

Because of the distance from railroads and the type of forage produced in the State of Utah, Rambouillet sheep were in most demand as they produced fine wool with an exceptional spinning quality and high count. Hardy, long-lived sheep with good herding instinct, they were suitable to the ruggedness of the western country and hence were intensely sought after during the early period of the sheep industry in the Beehive State. At that time the lamb was secondary, because of transportation facilities and lack of the better types of ranges. Wool was easily transported, miles without damage, whereas lambs would not hold up under the conditions then existent.

Because of the smaller flocks and later the requirements of the U. S. Forest Service, there was considerable breeding of registered sheep and the average flock not only improved the

type of wool, but the weights of the fleeces. Whereas in 1883 the average weight was five pounds, in 1947 it was 9½ pounds. As "necessity is the mother of invention," so adversity is the mother of production. In 1890 the late John H. Seely of Mt. Pleasant imported the first registered sheep and established a flock of Rambouillets at Mt. Pleasant, Utah. He became one of the greatest breeders of Rambouillet sheep, with his production to be shipped to all parts of the world. In 1918 he established a record price by selling a single ram at

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the National Ram Sale at Salt Lake City for \$6,200. Known as "Old 62,"—this ram unfortunately died soon after it was sold to C. V. Stillman of Sigurd, Utah.

John H. Seely was followed by other famous breeders of Rambouillets. In

1893 Willard S. Hansen of Collinston established a flock and built one of the great Rambouillet flocks of America. John K. Madsen later developed his Rambouillet flock and sent Rambouillets to the Governments of Mexico, Japan and Russia, as did other Utah

breeders. These flocks are still being maintained, the Hansen flock by his son, Wynn S. Hansen at Collinston, Utah, the John K. Madsen flock by W. C. Olsen of the Madsen Sheep Company in Mt. Pleasant. W. D. Candland at Mt. Pleasant also established one of the famous and outstanding Rambouillet flocks in the United States. Thus the State of Utah became the home of the Registered Rambouillet, and the eyes of the world centered upon the production of these famous breeders.

The sheep population of Utah in 1947 consisted of 1,427,000 sheep, producing 13,556,000 pounds of wool. While this is a substantial reduction in number, it represents an income in excess of 5½ million dollars. At the United States pre-war rate of wool consumption, Utah's wool production would clothe 3,000,000 people, and at the world per capita consumption supply sufficient wool for approximately 13,000,000 people. Some 1,312,000 breeding ewes produced 1,102,000 lambs with an income in excess of \$15,000,000. At the average per capita consumption in the United States lamb is supplied for approximately 8,000,000 people. Thus the sheep industry in the State of Utah, even at its reduced population, supplies food and fiber for literally millions of people and contributes to the industrial income of the State in excess of \$20,000,000.

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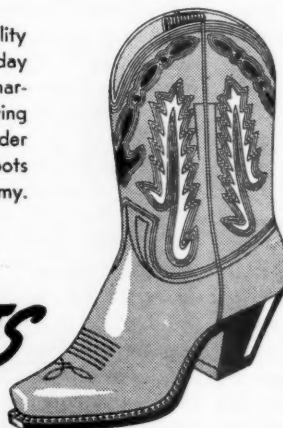
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## Public Land Use

(Continued from page 19)

rectly concerned through employment in the livestock industry; while numerous businessmen, bankers, commission men and others are, to a considerable degree, dependent upon the success of the livestock industry for their own well-being."

Of the many Government agencies concerned with the administration of public lands, only two are of importance in connection with the grazing resource, the Branch of Range Management (Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior) and the Forest Service (U. S. Department of Agriculture), Hall said.

There is little complaint today, Hall declared, against the Branch of Range Management, due to the cooperative attitude between the advisory boards, composed of users of the grazing resource, and the Government officials. At the present time the administrators of the Taylor Grazing Act are refraining from the arbitrary use of the power



granted them under the act, while on the other hand, the Forest Service is becoming more and more arbitrary in its administration of grazing lands, Hall stated.

"With practically no basic law defining the administration of these lands (forest), they are today administered under rules and regulations formed by the Forest Service itself, frequently changed to become more binding and restrictive with the full force of law," Hall pointed out. "In addition to this gradual change in attitude, there has likewise been a change of policy in regards to grazing use; and it is this change of policy that has brought strenuous protests from livestock permittees using the forest areas. Stockmen have regarded grass as an annual crop, to be harvested the same as many other crops. The Forest Service no longer so regards it. Instead it has gradually insisted on lighter and lighter grazing use until, finally, it has adopted the rule in most areas at least that 60 percent or more of the annual grass crop should be left on the ground at the end of the grazing season. If this is not done, the Forest Service insists that the area is overgrazed; and the permittees are notified of further reductions in numbers or in season of use, or both, while in some instances whole areas have been closed to grazing."

Hall attributed this change of policy largely to the retirement of old-time employees of the Forest Service who had some actual knowledge of ranching operations, and their replacement by young men, "fresh from college, steeped in theory, but few with any actual knowledge of livestock ranching operations."

"No intelligent person," he said, "would believe that a livestock producer or a farmer would deliberately ruin the lands on which he depends for his livelihood as has so often been charged by careless-speaking governmental employees who are more interested in putting out propaganda on which to support pleas for bigger and better appropriations than in stating the facts. Of course, there are spots here and there where actual damage has been done. That is inevitable. The difficulty of maintaining good distribution of livestock in grazing areas does sometime cause damage in limited areas; but surely nothing is gained by excluding livestock altogether because of this fact. It is well known, and proved, that undergrazing, even aside from the fire

hazard that results, deteriorates a range almost if not quite as badly as overgrazing. The type of forage changes in many cases, weeds take over and the result is generally bad.

"The question is whether to take the judgment of an experienced livestock man who grew up in the business and, in many cases, has spent a lifetime in one area or the judgment of a young college graduate with his magnifying glass which he uses to count the spears of grass in order to make learned deductions therefrom."

Reference was made by Hall to the recommendations made to the Secre-

tary of Agriculture by the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands after a series of hearings this fall. If they are followed, he maintained, the permittees will be given a feeling of greater stability in their operations, and other users of the national forests will be given full opportunity to be heard should any conflict arise in connection with the grazing use of such areas.

Refuting the claim that revenue derived from hunting on forest areas is of far greater value than that from the livestock industry, Hall declared: "Most hunting is done by local residents. The money spent for licenses and for food and expenses while hunting does not

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create new wealth as does the livestock industry; instead, it merely distributes wealth already created by each individual in his own productive enterprise. The livestock industry is, and always has been friendly to the protection of game . . . . . but . . . . . does not believe that it is necessary or desirable to reduce livestock numbers further in order to increase game. There should be a proper balance between the two; and game numbers should not be in excess of the winter range available for their use."

In conclusion, Hall stated: "It is the common plea of the Federal administrators that they are holding these Federal grazing lands in trust for the benefit of future generations. I do not think it can be assumed fairly that their concern in this matter is any greater than that of the stockmen themselves whose sons and daughters hope to carry on the livestock business in years to come. They have a permanent interest in the communities in which they dwell. They are not transferred about the country as Government employees all too frequently are. These facts make it entirely clear that only through the livestock industry can the grazing lands of this area (both federally and privately owned) be brought to their highest possible use. When it comes to the planning of ranch management and to the fullest possible use of both private and Federal lands consistent with the public interest and the economics of the situation, I will stick with the stockmen."

## SHEEPMAN'S CALENDAR

1948

- January 12-13: Washington Wool Growers Convention, Yakima.
- January 13-15: American National Livestock Convention, Boise, Idaho.
- January 15-17: Montana Wool Growers Convention, Butte.
- January 16-24: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.
- January 16-24: National Western Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.
- January 18-21: Utah Wool Growers Convention, Salt Lake City.
- January 25-29: National Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- February 3-4: New Mexico Wool Growers Convention, Albuquerque.
- February 9-21: Wyoming Wool School, Laramie.
- February 23-28: Montana Winter Fair and Sheep Sale, Bozeman.
- February 24-29: Southwestern Livestock Show, El Paso, Texas.
- May 10-11: California Ram Sale, Galt, Sacramento County.
- August 16-17: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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## Indian Relief

AN Act passed by Congress and approved by President Truman on December 19th, provides for 2 million dollars in relief for the Navajo and Hopi Indians in New Mexico, Utah and Arizona. Of the total authorized, \$500,000 is to be spent for immediate aid to the tribes who are without funds or means of earning a living at this time. The balance of the sum appropriated is for a permanent rehabilitation program. These Indian tribes have previously depended on their sheep and goat herds to provide a living. Their flocks, however, were reduced 50 percent on account of range deterioration, according to reports of Government agencies.

During the war years the Indians were able to find employment elsewhere; now with that source of revenue gone, they must be taken care of by the Government.

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